The Mapleton Item.

VOL. 9. MAPLETON DEPOT, PA., WEDNESDAY, JUNE 9, 1897. NO. 11

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

SCHEDULE IN EFFECT MAY 17, 1897.

	P.M.	Night.	A.M	A.M.	A.M.	P.M*
New York....	8.00	12.15	.....	.....	9.00	2.00
Philadelphia.	11.20	4.30	7.00	8.30	12.25	4.35
Washington...	10.40	.....	.....	.....	10.50	.....
Baltimore.....	11.40	4.50	.....	.....	11.45	.....

	D'ly A.M	D'ly. A. M.	D'ly. A. M.	D'ly. A. M.	D'ly. P. M.	Dly P.M.
Harrisburg.....	3.10	8.00	10.55	11.45	3.50	5.00
Rockville		8.12	11.07	.....	.....	5.13
Marysville.....	3.24	8.17	11.10	.....	.....	5.18
Duncannon.....	3.38	8.35	11.24	.....	4.15	5.34
Newport	3.59	9.05	11.44	.....	4.35	6.02
Millerstown.		9.15	11.53	.....	.....	6.11
Thompsontown....		9.26	12.01	.....	.....	6.21
Port Royal.....	4.31	9.44	12.14	.....	.....	6.38
Mifflin	4.37	9.50	12.18	12.57	5,07	6.43
Lewistown Jc.	4.58	10.13	12.37	1.13	5.27	7.07
McVeytown....	5.20	10.38	12.57	.....	.....	7,30
N. Hamilton...	5.38	11.00	1.12	.....	.....	7.50
Mount Union...	5.42	11.06	1.17	.....	6.08	7.56
Mapleton.	5.49	11.13	1.22	.....	.....	8.02
Huntingdon. ...	6.08	11.32	1.37	2.06	6.27	8.20
Petersburg	6.21	11.47	1.50	.....	.....	8.33
Birmingham ...	6.48	12.13	2.14	.....	h	8.56
Tyrone.	6.55	12.20	2.20	2.45	7.04	9.02
Bellwood.....	7.18	12.41	2.37	.....	7.23	9.20
Altoona.....	7.40	1.00	2.55	3.15	7.40	9.35
Pittsburg.....	12.10	5.50	7.00	7.00	11.30	2.00
	P.M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P.M

Harrisburg 10.20, Rockville 10.31, Marysville 10.34, Duncannon 10.47, Newport 11.16, Millerstown 11.14, Mifflin 11.40, Lewistown Junction 11.58, p. m. Huntingdon 12.55, Tyrone 1.32, Altoona 2.00, Pittsburg 5.30 a. m.

"h" stops to let off passengers from points east or south of Harrisburg.

	*D'ly A.M.	D'ly. A. M.	D'ly. A. M.	Dly P.M.	D'ly. P. M.	D'ly. P. M.
Pittsburg.....		.....	8.00		1.00	4.30
Altoona.....		7.15	11.40	2.10	6.05	9.05
Bellwood.....		7.30	11.52	2.25	6.20	9.19
Tyrone		7.48	12.03	2.43	6.37	9.33
Birmingham		7.53	g	2.48	6.42	
Petersburg		8.17		3.13	7.06	
Huntingdon....	5.30	8.30	12.35	3.28	7.20	10.12
Mapleton. 5.44		8.47		3.45	7.35	
Mt. Union.....	5.50	8.53		3.52	7.41	10.32
N. Hamilton ...	5.55	8.58		3.58	7.46	
McVeytown....	6.12	9.15		4.20	8.04	
Lewiston Jc....	6.32	9.35	1.33	4.45	8.26	11.16
Mifflin.....	6.51	9.55	1.50	5.10	8.47	11.37
Port Royal.....	6.56	9.59		5.15	8.52	
Thompsontown	7.12	10.14		5.33	9.07	
Millerstown. ...	7.21	10.22		5.43	9.16	
Newport	7.30	10.32		5.54	9.26	
Duncannon.....	7.57	10.54		6.23	9.50	
Marysville	8.14	11.07		6.41	10.04	
Rockville.	8.18	11.12		6.47	10.08	
Harrisburg.....	8.30	11.25	3.10	7.00	10.20	1.00

Pittsburg 3.30, Altoona 6.50, Tyrone 7.12, Huntingdon 7.44, Harrisburg 10.00 A. M. daily.

	P.M.	P. M.	P. M.	P.M	P.M.	A.M.	A.M
Baltimore.....	12.20	*3.10	6.15	*10.40			
Washington..	1.25	*4.10					
Phila.....	12.17	12.17	*3.00	6.23	11.15	4.30	4.30
New York	2.43	2.33	*5.53	9.23	3.53	7.33	7.33

Additional trains are run as under:—

Leave Pittsburg 8.10 P. M. daily, Altoona 12.01 A. M., Huntingdon 12.58 A. M.; arrive Harrisburg 3.30 A. M., Philadelphia 6,52 A. M.

Leave Pittsburg 7.30 A. M. daily, Altoona 11.05 A. M., Tyrone 11.30 A. M., Huntingdon 12.03 P. M., Lewistown Junction 1.02 p. m., Newport 1.53 p. m.; arrive Harrisburg 2.40 p. m., Philadelphia 5.47 p. m., New York 8.23 p.m., Baltimore 6,00 p.m., Washington 7.15p.m.

Leave Altoona 10.50 p. m. and arrive Huntingdon 11.55 p. m., stopping at all intermediate stations.

*Week-days only. "g" stops to let off passengers from Pittsburg only.

Connecting trains leave as follows:

At Lewistown Junction.—For Sunbury 7.30 A. M. and 3.15 P. M. week days.

For Milroy 6.35, 10.20 A. M. and 3.10 p. M. week days.

At Huntingdon—For Bedford and Cumberland 8.35 A. M. and 6.35 P. M. week days. Bedford only 8.00 A. M. Sundays.

At Tyrone—For Clearfield and Curwensville 8.20 A. M., 3.15 and 7.20 P. M. week days.

For Bellefonte and Lock Haven 8.10 A. M., 12.30 and 7.15 P. M. week days.

For Scotia 7.50 A.M. and 2.55 P.M. week days.

For further information apply to ticket agents, or Thomas E. Watt, Passenger Agent, Western Division, Corner Fifth Avenue, and Smithfield Street, Pittsburg.

J. B. HUTCHINSON, Gen'l Manager. J. R. WOOD, Gen'l Pass. Agt.

EAST BROAD TOP RAILROAD.

Schedule in effect Nov. 16, 1896.

NORTH. Mail, No.5.	NORTH. a.m. Mail, No.3	NORTH. a.m Mixed. No.1	STATIONS.	SOUTH. A. M. Mail, No. 2.	SOUTH. p. m. Mail, No. 6.	SOUTH. p. m. Mixed. No. 8.
P. M.	a.m.	a.m		A. M.	p. m.	p. m.
1 12	8 38	6 20	Robertsdale	11 39	6 39	2 02
1 24	8 50	6 32	Cook's	11 24	6 27	1 49
1 36	9 02	6 44	Cole's	11 09	6 15	1 26
2 04	9 28	7 10	Saltillo	10 39	5 35	12 57
2 12	9 36	7 17	Three Springs	10 30	5 28	12 50
2 24	9 48	7 29	*Beersville	10 15	5 16	12 38
2 39	10 03	7 43	Rockhill	9 53	4 54	12 13
2 55	10 18	8 00	Shirley	9 38	4 39	11 58
3 05	10 26	8 08	*Augh. Mills	9 30	4 31	11 50
3 26	10 46	8 28	Mount Union	9 15	4 16	11 30
p. m.	a. m.	a.m		a. m.	p. m.	a. m.

No. 9 leaves Robertsdale 7.22, a. m., Cooks 7.34, Coles 7.46, Saltillo 8.14, Three Springs 8.22, Beersville 8.34, arrives at Rockhill 8.49.

No. 7 leaves Robertsdale 5.03 p. m., Cooks 5. 13, Coles 5.25, Saltillo 5.45, Three Spring 5.53, Beersville 6.05, arrives at Rockhill 6.20.

No. 4 leaves Rockhill 6.30 a. m., Beersville 6.42, Three Springs 6.54, Saltillo 7.01, Coles 7.36, Cooks 7.58, arrives at Robertsdale 8.10.

No. 10 leaves Rockhill 5.30 a. m., Beersville 5.42, Three Springs 5.54, Saltillo 6.01, Coles 6.44, Cooks 6.54, arrives at Robertsdale 7.04.

SHADE GAP BRANCH.

WEST. No. 14	WEST. No. 12	STATIONS.	EAST No. 11	EAST No. 13
p. m.	a. m.		a. m.	p. m.
6 00	9 55	L Rockhill A	9 00	5 05
5 53	9 48	*Blacklog	9 07	5 12
5 45	9 40	*Cedar Rock	9 15	5 20
5 41	9 36	*Locke Vall'y	9 19	5 24
5 35	9 30	*Shade Gap Stair A Goshorn L	9 25	5 30

All trains run daily except Sunday.

* Flag stations. A. W. GREENWOOD, Superintendent.

A British Statistician on Our Middle States.

The most valuable contribution to the June number of the *North American Review* is the article on the progress of our Middle States by the well-known statistician, M. G. Mulhall. The writer compares the materials derived from the United States censuses for 1890 and 1850 with corresponding data relating to the most prosperous European countries, and shows how much better off in many important respects, including the rate of wages, are the citizens of our Middle States than the inhabitants of Great Britain, France or Germany.

In order that the European reader of the article may form an accurate idea of the Middle States, he is told that they are equal in area to the United Kingdom, in population to Spain, in manufactures to Germany; that their mineral output is in value more than double that of France; and that, as regards wealth, the single State of New York is equal to Belgium and Holland put together. Under the term Middle States, as here used, are comprehended New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Delaware and the District of Columbia. Mr. Mullhall points out that there is no other part of the New World so densely populated as this section, the average being 140 persons to the square mile, which is a much higher ratio than that of Continental Europe, considered as a whole, and falls little below that of France. Between 1850 and 1890 the population of the Middle States increased from 6,629,000 to 14,141,000, and if the same rate of progress continues as since 1870, this section will in 1900 contain 17,000,000 inhabitants. The increase since 1850 has been nearly 150 per cent., or almost double the rate of progress recorded in New England, but it is much less than the general average for the Union, which has been 212 per cent. in that interval. In the Middle States the growth has been almost confined to cities, the advance of the rural population being slow. If, for instance, we compare the census of 1890 with that of twenty years before, we find that, whereas, in 1870 rural and urban populations stood respectively as ten to six, they were in 1890 equal. Mr. Mulhall also notes that the American white population in the Middle States has grown five times faster than in New England, and almost keeps pace with the increase of the population generally. In this section the number of white Americans, whose parents as well as themselves were born in this country, slightly exceeds that of foreigners, the children of foreigners, and negroes. As for agriculture, the area under farms exceeds by 2,000,000 acres the total cultivated area of Great Britain; nevertheless, agriculture has been so far unable to keep pace with population in this section that at present the ratio is only 2½ acres per inhabitant, as against 4 acres in 1850. It also appears that all the Middle States put together do not raise enough food for the single state of Pennsylvania. The obvious explanation of this fact is that manufactures and commerce are more profitable in these States than is the tillage of the soil.

In the Middle States the progress of manufactures is shown to have been much more rapid than in New England, the output having multiplied eightfold and the sum paid for wages ninefold since 1950. The manufactures of the Middle States, indeed, being valued in 1890 at $3,648,000,000, exceed in value those of France and Germany, and fall but 5 per cent. below those of Great Britain. If the value be divided among the population, the result is an average of $253 per inhabitant, as against $110 in Great Britain and $75 in France. There is, says Mr. Mulhall, no country in the world, except New England, where the output of manufactures shows so high a ratio to population as it does in the Middle States. The gratifying fact is also noted that the rise in wages has surpassed that in the value produced. Between 1850 and 1890 the value of the products per operative rose from $1,120 to $2,017, an increase of 80 per cent., while the average wages paid per operative rose during the same period from $240 to $517, an increase of 115 per cent. It is thus demonstrated that the workman in the Middle States now receives a larger share of the profits resulting from manufactures than he did fifty years ago. Passing to details, Mr. Mulhall observes that Pennsylvania produces hardware manufactures to the value of $388,000,000 yearly, which is equivalent to $74 per inhabitant, the average in Great Britain being $19 and in Germany $10. The mineral resources of the Middle States, consisting for the most part of coal, iron ore and petroleum, rendered in 1890 an output valued at $189,000,000, representing one-third of the total mining industry of the Union. To put the facts in another way, the mineral output of the Middle States in 1890 exhibited a value of $13 per inhabitant as against $11 in Great Britain. It is well known that the gaeater part of the foreign trade of the Union passes through the ports of the Middle States. New York alone takes 42 per cent. of this commerce, and as the second seaport in the world. The port entries of the Middle States in 1894 were 9,360,000 tons, as against 17,020,000 tons for the whole republic. Even Mr. Mulhall, an inhabitant of a country which, according to Lord Salisbury, is our national enemy because she is our commercial rival, deplores the fact that American shipping laws should be ruinous to national interests. He reminds that forty years ago three-fourths of the ocean-carrying trade of American ports was done on American bottoms, whereas at present the American ratio is less than one-fourth. He also points out that at present the United States pay an annual tribute of $40,000,000 to British ship owners.

With respect to railways, Mr. Mulhall notes that the Middle States in 1896 possessed 21,900 miles of iron road, representing a cost of $2,092,000,000. The length of track compared with population is almost the same as in New England, namely, 142 miles to 100,000 inhabitants, or three times the relative mileage that exists in France or Great Britain. The bank discounts of the Middle States are computed by the statistician at $77 per inhabitant, as against $111 in New England. In the banking business Massachusetts, in proportion to her population, is ahead of New York, exhibiting discounts averaging $166 per inhabitant, as agaist $106 in New York. The savings banks deposits also average $178 per ihabitant in Massachusetts, and only $99 in New York. When he proceeds to talk of the aggregate wealth of the Middle States, Mr. Mulhall is misled by the absurdly low computations of the value of New York personal property in the statistics accessible to him. The railway securities, for instance, owned in the Empire Commonwealth are put by him at the ridiculously low figure of $535,000,000. No wonder that he says that "apparently" there is no part of the world where the preponderance of real property is so great as in the Middle States, the average value of real property in European countries being but 46 per cent. of the whole. Notwithstanding the derangement of his calculations, through his undervaluation of personal property, Mr. Mulhall notes that the average wealth per inhabitant in the Middle States has almost quadrupled in forty years. This is pronounced a marvellous proof of the progress of this section, and unparalleled in Europe, McCullough having laid it down that only prosperous nations can double their wealth in that interval. Even on the face of the defective statistics, the accumulation in the Middle States per inhabitant is shown to have been $10.20 per annum greater than in New England, and exactly double the average accumulation in Great Britain between 1860 and 1895. Taxation in the Middle States, viewed collectively, was less onerous than it is in New England or in the United Kingdom; including the ratio of national revenue, the total burden per inhabitant was but $17.20, against $18.20 in the United Kingdom and $18.70 in New England. The amount of money spent on public schools in 1883 by the Middle States was $43,000,000, or only $4,000,000 less than the school expenditure of Great Britain, which contains considerably more than double their population. The satisfactory result of our system of popular instruction is that in the Middle States more than 97 per cent. of the native-born white population over ten years of age are able to read and write.

Summing up the outcome of his studies, Mr. Mulhall recognizes that the Middle States constitute the most important group of communities in the Union. The statistics of the six most important industries show that two persons in the Middle States exercise the same influence upon American progress as do three inhabitants of the United States at large.

Swindlers are constantly working nefarious games and business men should not allow themselves to be so easily entrapped. When a stranger approaches a man of standing in his community with a suspicious proposition it is not only advisable but absolutely necessary that he should avoid having anything to do with him until the stranger has established his identity. No stranger can expect to be received until he has been properly identified. Too many persons take into their confidence people who have no claim whatever on them and very often these glib-tongued strangers are perverters of the truth and ensnare their victims before they apprehend any danger. When approached by a stranger be cautious in whatever dealings you may have with him.

—Mr. Isaac Horner, proprietor of the Burton House, Burton, W. Va., and one of the most widely known men in the state was cured of rheumatism after three years of suffering. He says: "I have not sufficient command of language to convey any idea of what I suffered, my physicians told me that nothing conld be done for me and my friends were fully convinced that nothing but death would relieve me of my suffering. In June, 1894, Mr. Evans, then salesman for the Wheeling Drug Co., recommended Chamberlain's Pain Balm. At this time my foot and limb were swollen more than twice there normal size and it seemed to me my leg would burst, but soon after I began using the Pain Balm the swelling began to decrease, the pain to leave, and now I consider that I am entirely cured. For sale by J. G. Gillam.

What We Are Coming To.

The horseless carriage, we are told,
Is now the pressing need;
And still it seems some other things
Would better take the lead.

The drunkless drink, for instance,
Which ought to serve as one;
And as a fit companion
Is named the shotless gun,

And there's the dogless sausage,
Which must be coming near;
While loudly chalk and water
Say cowless milk is here.

The kissless mouth's another,
To keep away the men—
And, furthermore to conquer
The microbe in his den.

The musicless piano
Is well up toward the van,
And likewise might be mentioned
The lifeless fisherman.

And with the new inventions
Are coming fightless wars;
And, also, what's the matter
With cashless senators?

The summer—girlless summer—
But no—we'll have to call
A halt right here, for this one
We do not need at all.

—*Life.*

Dead Letters.

Just think of it—over 20,000 letters are sent to the dead letter office at Washington each day. They are from all sorts of people and from all parts of the world, and in many cases they contain money or valuable papers.

Twenty clerks are employed to open these letters and it keeps them busy all the time. The object is to see if they contain money, money orders, checks or any other articles of value. If they do, every effort is made to return them to the sender.

When a clerk finds money in a letter he immediately writes the amount, the date and his name on the back of the envelope, and it is then sent to another clerk who studies the letters to find some clue by which the money may be returned. Sometimes success crowns his efforts and sometimes the puzzle cannot be solved. The address on the envelope, the name of the examining clerk, the amount of the money and the date are recorded, and the money is put aside for two years. At the end of that time if no inquiry has been made for it, it is sent to the United States treasury, where the owner, by furnishing conclusive proof that it is his property, may redeem it at any time within four years of the day the treasurer received it.

Tetter, Salt-Rheum and Eczema.

The intense itching and smarting incident to these diseases is instantly allayed by applying Chamberlain's Eye and Skin Ointment. Many very bad cases have been permanently cured by it. It is equally efficient for itching piles and a favorite remedy for sore nipples; chapped hands, chilblains, frost bites and chronic sore eyes. 25 cts. per box.

Dr. Cady's Condition Powders, are just what a horse needs when in bad condition. Tonic, blood purifier and vermifuge. They are not food but medicine and the best in use to put a horse in prime condition. Price 25 cents per package.

Pennsylvania is called the "Keystone State." Two explanations have been given of this name. According to the first the Declaration of Independence was trembling in the balance, six colonies having voted for and six against it, the vote of Pennsylvania was cast in favor of the declaration, and thus a majority was secured. According to the other explanation, the name was purely an accident. When the Rock creek bridge was constructed, near Washington, the stones of the great arch were inscribed with the names of the States, and when it was finished it was discovered that the name of Pennsylvania was the keystone of the arch and this was applied afterward to the State.

RIOT TRIUMPHS OVER LAW

An Ohio Mob Lynches Its Man After a Battle With Militia.

CULPRIT BEATEN AND HANGED.

Citizens of Urbana Killed and Wounded by Guardsmen Trying to Protect a Colored Man Who Had Assaulted One of the Most Estimable Women in the City—An All-Night Struggle.

URBANA, Ohio (Special).—Charles Mitchell, colored, who recently made a criminal assault upon Mrs. T. M. G. Gaumer, and had been sentenced to twenty years' imprisonment, was taken from the jail at 7.20 o'clock Friday morning by a mob and hanged to the nearest tree. The jail had been defended through the night by the local militia company, who fired on the mob at 2.30 o'clock a. m., killing two men and wounding eight others.

Just before the shooting occurred a crowd of a thousand people stood congregated around the jail. It seemed certain that an attempt would be made to take Mitchell from the jail and hang him. The crowd was more boisterous than at any time since the prisoner had been confined. There were shouts and howls for the culprit. The mob had crowded into the jail yard and was pushing toward the jail.

Captain George W. Leonard, in command of the militia, addressed the crowd and gave them three minutes to disperse. There was a general rush from the jail yard, but the crowd soon returned.

When the shooting occurred an attempt was being made by the mob to enter the jail from the rear. The militia were in the hall on the second floor and standing at the window. A man named Baker, of West Liberty, and another man, had sledge hammers in their hands and had broken the glass in the door leading to the hall from which the jail is entered.

Suddenly the militia opened fire without warning and Baker fell back, crying, "I am shot." Volley after volley was fired, until as many as twenty rounds had been discharged into the crowd. There was a general panic, and the dead and wounded were carried in every direction in search of doctors' offices. After the smoke had cleared away and the victims had been identified, the fatalities were found to be as follows:

Killed—Harvey Bell, shot through the head; Upton Baker, shot through the body. Wounded—Dr. Charles Thompson, North Lewisburg, shot in the head; West Bowen, of Cable, shot in the hip; Ray Dickerson, shot in the shoulder; Dennis Graney, shot in the leg below the knee; Zack Wank, shot in the arm; Sherman S. Deaton, shot in the hip; Ray McClure, shot in the arm; Ralph McComb, shot in the arm.

The Springfield troops arrived as reinforcements at 7.10, and immediately marched toward the Court House. Angry citizens who were incensed over the killing of their fellow-townsmen by the local militia at 2.30 a. m., were only further irritated by the appearance of more troops.

Crowds gathered on the streets and greeted the soldiers, who are colored men, with hootings and all sorts of insulting remarks. Next mud balls were thrown at them. The fever of excitement raged more and more fiercely. Women appeared on the streets in large numbers, and their presence seemed to be an incentive to the mob to avenge in some manner the outrage to Mrs. Gaumer.

In the jail yard the Springfield men, who numbered thirty-six, and were under Captain Bradbury, found 2000 people. Mayor Ganson assured the militia that their services were not wanted; that the people were law-abiding and would assist him in preserving order; that the company could leave the court house yard, and when their services were needed he would send for them. The Springfield company, without waiting for further orders, marched down street to the depot without so much as the Sheriff seeing them.

The local military company had previously refused to serve longer, and went to the second story of the Sheriff's residence to attempt to sleep.

With no resistance offered, the crowd at once made a rush for the side door. Two strong and determined men kicked it down in short order and gained admission to the jail, the crowd following. There were plenty of sledge hammers, chisels and other tools among the crowd and the men went to work.

Part of the crowd had previously forced themselves upstairs into the private apartments of the sheriff, and found the keys to the jail, which had been hidden. The crowd did not wait to unlock the door to Mitchell's cell, but burst the lock with a sledge hammer, and the door soon flew open.

Mitchell was standing in his cell. He offered no resistance, and did not utter a word. Some one in the crowd had a rope. It was placed over the neck of the victim and the crowd made for the door, Mitchell following at the end.

In going down the steps on the outside of the jail Mitchell fell down and the rope slipped off his neck. The crowd surrounded him, and he was kicked, beaten and almost killed. The rope was quickly slipped over his head again, and a rush was made for a tree in the southwestern corner of the yard, in front of the Court House. The end was thrown over a strong limb, and willing hands pulled him up. The end was tied to the iron fence, and Mitchell was left hanging there in full view of several thousand people.

The crime for which Mitchell paid the penalty was a heinous one. He criminally assaulted Mrs. Eliza Gaumer, widow of the publisher of the Urbana Democrat. He was arraigned, but his victim was too ill to appear in court. The man was taken to her home for identification. As he entered the door she raised herself on her elbow and exclaimed, "The brute! Hang him! How dare you face me, you brute?" That night the jail was surrounded by a threatening mob that was held back by the Sheriff's posse and the local company of the Ohio National Guard. The Grand Jury was impaneled next day and Mitchell was indicted for criminal assault. Then the crowd was thrown off the trail by bringing Mitchell into court in a soldier's uniform. Mitchell was scared, pleading guilty, and was sentenced to the limit of twenty years. The trial lasted only a few moments, and Mitchell wanted to get to the penitentiary at Columbus quickly, but when the carriage drove up to the jail the crowd rushed in, trying to lynch him. Another crowd surrounded the depot. The Sheriff remained fortified in jail with his prisoner, while the militia patrolled the ground.

Iowa Chooses the Wild Rose.

The Iowa Legislature has chosen the wild rose as the State flower.

CYCLING NOTES.

A Red Cross corps is to be organized among the wheelmen of Chicago, in order to render prompt aid to the injured.

New York Consulate of cyclists want to adopt a rule giving pedestrians the right of way at crossings, and want a law forbidding boys under eighteen driving vehicles of any sort.

Bicycle policemen have been a complete success in New York City. It is now proposed to make them a separate organization, with special headquarters. They will be headed by two sergeants.

The Ameer of Afghanistan has become a victim of the cycling craze, but, as he is averse to using the energy necessary to propel a bicycle, a London firm has built him a machine on which he can ride in comfort, while two attendants work the pedals.

The City of Mexico seems to be keeping up with the times, or, rather, it has got ahead of them in one matter. The City Council has just appointed a bicycle inspector at a salary of $40 a month. His work will be to see that the owners have their machines registered and pay their taxes.

To improve the appearance of enamel on an old wheel, wash it with a large, soft woolen cloth and lukewarm water. Dry thoroughly with a soft cloth and afterwards polish with a solution of beeswax in spirits of turpentine. Never use a brush, hot water or soap, as they will injure the enamel.

An English cycling authority gives the following brief suggestions: Turpentine and benzine are good for cleaning cork handles. Rush short hills; take long ones steadily. Learn to dismount from either side of the machine. Raw linseed oil rubbed on the enamel produces a brilliant polish. Never leave home without repairing kit.

To ride a bicycle that is not properly adjusted is to unnecessarily handicap one's self in the pursuit of pleasure. For the rider to have perfect control of the machine it is imperative that the saddle, handle bar and pedals must all be in proper position. If you are not comfortable on your wheel you may be quite sure it is not suitably adjusted.

On an ordinary twenty-three-pound safety bicycle a Buffalo (N. Y.) man has rigged seats for his five boys, the parent occupying the main saddle and furnishing the propelling power. The combined weight of the family and wheel is about 435 pounds. This family on a single bicycle forms one of the sights of the Buffalo boulevards most liberally patronized by cyclists.

Hamilton, of Denver, Col., is one of the most remarkable riders of the age. His mile record of 1.39 2-5, which is a world's record, notwithstanding the attempt of the English journals to make the 1.40 of Platts-Betts represent the standard time, was one of the most remarkable performances of the age, and all last year, when the fastest men in the country were after the record, with poor results, it stood the test like a Trojan.

THE NATIONAL GAME.

Cincinnati has gathered in nine games by one run.

Childs resumed his place at Cleveland's second base.

Ely is playing a phenomenal short field for Pittsburg.

With Corcoran in the game Cincinnati has a very fast infield.

Pittsburg has made less errors than any team in the League.

Brodie, of Pittsburg, has been hitting the ball very hard lately.

"Big Dan" Brouthers is batting in exceptional form this season.

Manager Selee announces that Tenney is a fixture at Boston's first base.

Cincinnati's winning streak ended when McPhee was knocked out of the game.

Tannehill, of Pittsburg, hits and runs about as fast as any pitcher in the League.

Baltimore has a big lead in stolen bases, and has also made the most base hits and runs.

Hart is the only pitcher of the St. Louis team who has shown anything like effectiveness.

Beckley, late first baseman for the New York Club, has signed to play first base for Cincinnati.

The base stealing honors so far lie between Hamilton, of Boston, and Kelley and Keeler, of Baltimore.

Doheny is pitching effectively for New York and with good support should win the majority of his games.

The Baltimore players say that Corbett uses more curve balls, even when he is in a hole, than any pitcher in the League.

Long, of Boston, accounts for his wild throwing by saying that indoor ball playing last winter gave him too much muscle.

A one-armed pitcher by the name of Quillian is twirling a strong game, a la Hugh Daly, for the Atlanta (Ga.) team.

Shindle, of Brooklyn, is reported to be playing a wonderful game at third—something like his style half a dozen years ago.

The National League clubs playing Sunday ball are reaping rich harvest this year. The attendance in Chicago is unprecedentedly large.

Catcher Bergen, of the Bostons, has yet to make his first error of the season. Bostonians say that Bergen will prove the catching surprise of 1897.

Captain Joyce, of New York, rises to remark that the race of heady catchers is almost extinct. He claims there are not ten first-class catchers in the profession today.

President Young is quoted as saying that the fines collected from League players this season break all previous records. The umpires are also putting more men out of the games than ever before.

Farrell, of Washington, is working a very clever trick this season, In practice before the game the Duke makes a bad mess of getting the ball down to second, but after the game starts the fast base runner discovers that Farrell is throwing true to the mark.

The left-handers are surely regaining their grip this year. Klobedanz, for Boston; Tannehill, for Pittsburg; Dammann, for Cincinnati; Breitenstein, for Cincinnati; Killen, for Pittsburg; Seymour and Doheny, for New York, and Nops, for Baltimore, are pitching great ball.

THE LABOR WORLD.

The machinists have 450 unions.

Chicago has 100,000 unemployed.

Gold miners in Alaska get $15 a day.

Minnesota's 2600 barbers are to be licensed.

Colored miners of Detroit, Mich., have formed a union.

Wheeling (W. Va.) unions will observe August 28 as Labor Day.

All Minneapolis municipal stone cutting must be done by unionists.

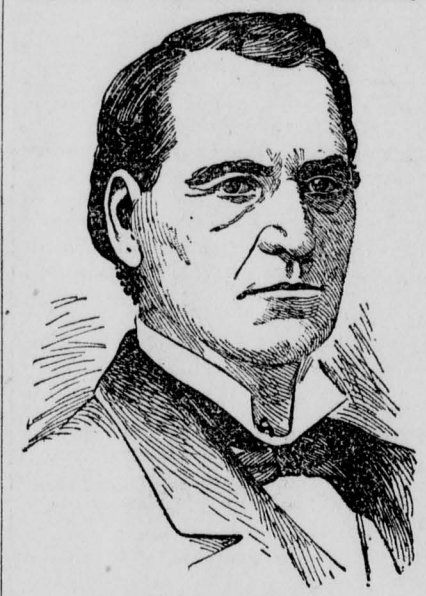
A New York bricklayers' union has agreed to patronize only union barber shops.

At the Tennessee State mines 100 coke ovens have been erected and convicts will be employed.

SENIOR METHODIST BISHOP.

Dr. Stephen M. Merrill, the Lawyer and Parliamentarian of the Episcopacy.

Dr. Stephen M. Merrill, the senior presiding Bishop of the Episcopacy, has come back from a tour of 6000 miles in the Methodist church. He thinks that this fact stands for a symbol of the wonderful breadth of Methodism and a sign of the work that falls to the lot of a bishop.



BISHOP STEPHEN M. MERRILL.

Bishop Merrill is the lawyer and parliamentarian of the Episcopacy. His book on ecclesiastical law is the code in the Methodist church. It was his work in the church literary world that brought to him the title of Master of Arts from the Indiana Asbury University.

His ordination in the Episcopacy dates from 1872, and during the years since then he has visited most of the foreign missions. His dress is of the old school—the high hat, straight up and down, and the coat of conventional ministerial black. His spectacles are cut into two parts, and he looks sometimes through the upper and sometimes through the lower. His summer work takes him from one end of the country to the other.

WORLD'S MODEL TOWN.

Pullman, Ill., Wins a Medal at the Prague Exposition.

George M. Pullman has received from Archduke Rainer two magnificent medals and a richly wrought diploma as testimonials of honor and merit in founding and building the most perfect town in the world.

This distinction for the suburb came as a result of an exhibit in the international hygienic and pharmaceutical exposition in Prague, Bohemia.

The archduke was the projector of the exposition. Pullman won against the settlements created by Krupp, the gunman, and Stumm, the great maker of steel, and Baron von Ringhofer.

The verdict of the jury was unanimous, finding that Pullman was without a peer in the matter of comfortable homes for workingmen, streets, sewers, water system, shops, public halls, churches, grounds and the rules and regulations governing them. The verdict included the Pullman sleeping car.

Big Fire in Alexandria, Va.

The greatest fire that has ever visited Alexandria, Va., broke out in Bryan's fertilizing mill, on the river front, and raged with great fury for about eight hours, causing a total damage of from $450,000 to $500,000, partly insured. The entire block bounded by the "Strand," Duke, Union and Prince streets was almost wiped out, only one warehouse with its contents being saved. A fierce wind was blowing, and for a time the whole town was threatened.

Big Bank Defalcation.

William N. Boggs, paying teller of the First National Bank of Dover, Del., is alleged to be a defaulter in the sum of $38,000. The peculations are said to have extended over a period of ten years, and have been covered up by false entries that escaped the eyes of the Bank Examiner. Mr. Boggs had been employed in the bank for over fifteen years, and has always been regarded as perfectly honest and upright in all his dealings.

Thrown From Her Wheel and Drowned.

At Garrison-on-the-Hudson, N. Y., Susan Duryea, the twelve-year-old grand-daughter of Samuel Sloan, President of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, lost her life by an accident. She was riding her bicycle, lost control of it, and was thrown headlong into a small pond, which only a few days before had been deepened. She was drowned.

Lloyd for Congress.

Returns from the first Missouri Congressional District indicate Lloyd, Democrat, elected over Clark, Republican, by a plurality of 5000. The total vote cast was about eighty per cent. of that cast last November. Lloyd carried Hannibal, Clark's home, by 241 plurality, a Democratic gain of 206 over the November election.

Marched to Death Singing.

At Morristown, N. J., David Wilson, the colored man who murdered his wife a year ago, was hanged in the jail yard. He walked to the gallows, apparently without fear, between the pastor of the A. M. E. Zion Church, who baptized him a day or two before, and the President of the Y. M. C. A. They were singing "I'm Going Home to Die No More."

"No Transvaal for England."

The Transvaal exhibition was opened at Berlin, Germany. Among the speakers was Professor Kirchoff, of Hatle, who said: "As formerly the cry went throughout Germany 'the French shall not have the Rhine,' so now the English shall not have the Transvaal."

Boy Kills His Two Sisters.

The fifteen-year-old son of L. Schwartz, while attempting to unload a gun at Greene, N. Y., discharged the weapon, killing his two sisters. The bullet passed through the neck of one sister and struck the other just above the heart.

The Brooklyn at the Jubilee.

The armored cruiser Brooklyn sailed for England, where she is to represent the United States in the naval demonstration attending the Queen's Jubilee celebration.

THE NEWS EPITOMIZED.

Washington Items.

Mr. Tillman precipitated an exciting debate in the Senate by his effort to have his sugar investigation resolution recalled from committee.

Special advices from Havana, Cuba, state that Mr. Calhoun will report to President McKinley that every means, even the most extreme, should be used to stop the war in the island.

Senators are said to have decided to oppose the Tillman resolution for an investigation of the charges that Senators have speculated in sugar stock.

Senator Aldrich is ill from work and worry over the Tariff bill. In his absence Senator Allison had charge of the measure in the Senate.

Speaker Reed has received a series of letters threatening to take his life. The last one shows that the writer has arrived in Washington. He is not amenable to law, as the threats were made in an inclosed letter and not on an envelope or a postal card.

The President nominated Miguel A. Otero for Governor of New Mexico and George W. Wallace, a relative of his wife, for Secretary of the Territory.

The President sent the following nominations to the Senate: William Haywood, of the District of Columbia, to be Secretary of the Legation and Consul-General at Honolulu, H. I.; William L. Penfield, of Indiana, to be Solicitor for the Department of State; John K. Thompson, to be Marshal for the District of West Virginia; John De Haven, to be United States District Judge for the Northern District of California.

The Sultan has withdrawn his objections to the appointment of Dr. James B. Angell as Minister to Turkey.

President McKinley pardoned Frederick E. Edgar, who robbed the Tradesmen's National Bank, New York City, in 1894 of $17,000.

Special Treasury Inspector Hampton has reported to Washington that he was disarmed and driven off the steamer Biscayne on the Florida coast, as she was transferring arms and ammunition to the filibuster Dauntless. The arms were successfully transferred.

Domestic.

The torpedo-boat Porter made an unofficial trial trip in New York Harbor from the Navy Yard to and around Scotland Lightship, sailing twice around the steamer Sandy Hook, the fastest boat in the harbor.

The National Democrats, of Kentucky, will hold a State Convention in Louisville July 14 and put up a candidate for Clerk of the Court of Appeals.

Nikola Tesla, of New York City, announced that he would soon be ready to put to a practical test three of his marvellous inventions. One is his apparatus to communicate intelligence from any point on the globe to any other point without the intervention of wires. The other inventions are designed to produce a cheap light with glass tubes.

At Woodsocket, R. I., while hunting for a crow's nest Albert Grandgeorge, seventeen years old, fell twenty-five feet from a tree, striking on his head upon a stone. He was fatally injured.

Samuel L. Post, Jr., one of the best-known members of the Stock Exchange, New York City, was stricken with a fatal illness while on the floor of the Exchange and expired in fifteen minutes.

The United States gunboat Princeton was launched at John H. Dialogue & Son's shipyard, Camden, N. J.

The Japanese Minister at Honolulu expresses his dissatisfaction with Hawaii's reply to Japan's demand, and intimates that he may return home unless the matter is adjusted.

Venezuela asked Grover Cleveland to act as her counsel before tne Anglo-Venezuelan arbitration tribunal. He declined.

The report of the Special Senate Committee appointed to investigate the affairs of the defunct Globe Savings Bank of Chicago shows that former Governor Altgeld was a heavy borrower under suspicious circumstances.

The June crop report by the Ohio State Board of Agriculture, shows that wheat prospects have increased four points since the last report, the present per cent. being 85.

The Democratic delegates of the Fourth Congressional District met at Columbus, Ind., to nominate a successor to the late Congressman Holman, and on the fourteenth ballot F. M. Griffith, of Switzerland, was selected. The resolutions reaffirmed the Chicago platform and were specially pronounced in favor of free silver.

The entire plant of Jones & Laughlin, at Pittsburg, Penn., has closed down, on account of the strike, throwing 3500 men out of employment.

Two men were killed in the collapse of a soap factory building at Fifty-first street and Twelfth avenue, New York City. The victims are William Frazer, Brooklyn, and Jacob Jacobson, a millwright. The architect of the building and contractors were arrested on a charge of manslaughter.

Thomas M. Early and Max Bernstein were arraigned before United States Commissioner Shields, in New York City, charged with stealing several cannon from West Point.

Little Whirlwind, the Cheyenne murderer of the herder near Lame Deer Agency, in Montana, was arrested by Agent Stouch, and it is believed that the trouble there is at an end.

Four fires, three of them believed to be incendiary, caused great alarm in Keyport, N. J.

Theodore Roosevelt, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, formally opened the Naval War College in Newport, R. I., with an address in which he appealed for a formidable navy as the surest means of securing a permanent peace,

I. Hoffman, of the firm of Hoffman, Alexander & Co., clothiers, of San Francisco, Cal., was found shot in his office. The last person to see him alive was probably his bookkeeper, Theodore A. Figle. The theory of the police seems to be that of murder, although many circumstances point to suicide.

The family of ex-Secretary Hoke Smith, of Atlanta, Ga., were saved from death by fire by being awakened by a dog.

Captain Henry Romeyn, of the Fifth United States Infantry, stationed at Fort McPherson, Atlanta, Ga., having reached the age of sixty-four, formerly retired from active service in the army. He left at once for Nashville, Tenn., where he will have charge of the Chilean exhibit at the Exposition.

The steamer Allianca, which arrived at New York City from Colon, is detained at Quarantine for disinfection. She had yellow fever on board during the voyage, and a yellow fever patient was taken from the ship.

General Daniel Ruggles, aged eighty-eight years, a native of Massachusetts, graduate of the West Point class of 1832, and a Confederate veteran of the Civil War, died at Fredericksburg, Va. General Ruggles was born in Berne, Mass., in 1810.

SNOW AND ICE IN JUNE.

A Summer Month Ushered in With a Semblance of Winter.

FIERCE BLIZZARD IN THE WEST.

The Weather Unlike Anything Known Before—New York State Undergoes the Novel Experience of Winter in the Month of Roses—Heavy Frosts Kill All Chances for the Fruit Farmers.

NEW YORK CITY (Special).—Telegrams from a wide area throughout the country tell of frosts and snow on the first day of June. Throughout Minnesota, Wisconsin and Illinois in the West, and stretching eastward through Ohio and Pennsylvania and into New York State, there is a great belt of country in which the frost has worked incalculable damage. Vegetables and fruits are nipped and frozen, and blackened stalks and buds cover countless acres of farm land.

Crops of many kinds will thus be delayed for many weeks or months, and some are a total loss for the entire year. The loss to farmers will be enormous, and the loss to the cities, the great centres of consumption, can only be conjectured.

From Canandaigua, N. Y., comes the news of a snowstorm in the early morning of June 1 that lasted for an hour and covered the ground with a mantle of white. At Middletown, N. Y., the temperature was very low, with nipping frost.

At Niagara Falls there was a heavy white frost on Monday night, and fruits and sprouting grains were destroyed. A light ice formed, and the damage will be very great. Some of the farmers, however, express a hope that the loss will not, in that locality, be total.

Northern Pennsylvania and Ohio suffered very severely. There have been several late frosts there this year and this last one put the finishing touches on vegetables. The enormous grape crop of Southern Ohio and Northwestern New York will suffer heavily, although the full result cannot yet be told.

Southern Michigan suffered from the same white blight, while in Northern Illinois the cold wave of the past few days culminated in an unprecedentedly severe frost. Ice formed on pools, corn was "cut" by the cold, tobacco is severely injured and fruits and vegetables are killed. Advices from many towns near Chicago give uniformly disastrous reports.

In Wisconsin there was a snowstorm near Hurley and flurries of snow at many points, including Green Bay and Fond Du Lac. Farmers are heartbroken and deem themselves ruined. Throughout Iowa the frosts of Monday night were also terribly severe and turnips, corn and young grain were destroyed.

Minnesota and South Dakota also suffered from the killing frosts, and also were visited by the June snowstorm that is such a remarkable feature of the cold spell. In North Dakota ponds froze and the damage to crops of all kinds will be incalculable.

SEARLES GOES FREE.

Judge Bradley Rules That Senate Questions Were Not Pertinent.

John E. Searles, the Secretary and Treasurer of the Sugar Trust, is free.

Judge Bradley took the same course in this case as he did in that of the President of the Trust, Mr. Havemeyer, who was likewise charged with contempt of the Senate by refusing to answer such questions respecting the money that that corporation had given in 1893 to political parties in various States.

The Judge ended the trial which was in progress in Washington City by directing the jury to return a verdict of not guilty. The defendant was promptly discharged from custody and further liability under the indictment.

The questions asked by the Senate were not pertinent, Judge Bradley said, and it was not within the jurisdiction of that body to ask them.

A CRASH IN MIDOCEAN.

The Mississippi and the Hekla in Collision.

The Atlantic Transport Line cattle steamer Mississippi, plying between London and New York, came into the latter port June 1 with her port quarter almost a shapeless mass. In the wreckage was the kedge anchor, 250 feet of hawser and a twisted hawser pipe of the Thingvalla Line steamer Hekla. These two vessels ran together in midocean on May 27, and only rare good luck prevented their being now at the bottom of the sea. The Hekla had her bows from a foot above the water line to within a few feet of her deck completely stove; parts of her were carried away by the Mississippi, and her fore rigging and foretopmast were twisted and broken. She then steamed slowly for her port of Christiansand.

MONEY PLENTY IN CHICAGO.

Offer to Loan a Million Dollars at Three Per Cent. Reported.

An indication of the strong effort idle money is making to secure employment is found in an offer made in Board of Trade circles in Chicago, Ill., within the last few days.

It is reported that the representative of a certain bank made known to several firms his willingness to make call loans in amounts of $50,000 and upward to the extent of $1,000,000 on provision warehouse receipts at the rate of three per cent. This is a rate lower than has been in force even in special cases. Heretofore 3½ per cent. has been the minimum short-time call-loan rate reported.

CHILDREN BURNED TO DEATH.

Five Little Ones Lost in a Dwelling Said to Have Been Set on Fire.

Five little children were burned to death in Welch, W. Va., in an incendiary fire with revenge as the motive. Mr. and Mrs. J. D. White, who live near Welch, went out for the evening. They left their five children alone in the house in charge of the oldest, who was twelve years old. Before the parents returned the house was set on fire by men supposed to be enemies of the Whites. The house was burned to the ground and the five children were lost. The youngest child was only two years old. Bloodhounds were procured, and they are endeavoring to hunt down the perpetrators.

THE REALM OF STYLE.

STYLISH GOWNS WORN BY GOTHAM'S DAMES AND DAMSELS.

Pretty Story About a Queen of Song—Handsome Costumes Worn by the Misses Rockefeller at Their Home on the Hudson—A "Love of a Gown" Seen on a Train.

[Special New York Fashion Letter.]

A New York chapter of the United Daughters of the Confederacy has just been organized at the Hotel Windsor, with Mrs. E. S. Guillard as president. Let us hope that we shall not hear rumors from this infant order of numerous "ladies' battles," as seems to be the case, continually, with the far-famed children—I beg pardon—Daughters of the Revolution.

I wonder when we will cease following European opinions; and when our social leaders will cease to bend their knee in prayer with faces turned toward the East.

Speaking of London, the grand opera season opened with great eclat at Convent Garden. Among the prominent people in the audience were Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Vanderbilt, the Ogden Mills and Mme. Albani. A story of the latter, an old time incident of Raliegh courtesy, comes to me. While Mme. Albani was in Calgary a little over a month ago, she had occasion to step over quite a patch of road upon leaving her carriage to enter the Grand Opera House. An Englishman who had removed his fur-lined coat before entering the house, noticed the mud upon the road, and in an instant he had stretched his coat upon the ground, in order that the prima donna might avoid soiling her slippers. Worthy of a modern Chesterfield, was it not?

I had occasion to take a run up the Hudson recently, and my thoughts reverted to jolly old Rip and his dreamless sleep. With what amazement would he have gazed today on the changed scenery of his former haunts. Beautiful suburban palaces dot the

VELING DRESS MADE OF MIXED WOOL HOMESPUN.

scape, and just above me on the ts William Rockefeller's country tood out in clear relief against the sky. While contemplating just how to more readily take a nearer peep at this glorious structure of ancient and modern architecture, and catch my train back to the city, I saw

DRIVING GOWN OF PURPLE CLOTH.

a smart trap leisurely coming along the road, and upon second glance recognized the occupants as the Misses Edith and Lillian Rockefeller, and another young woman, all fair to look upon.

Miss Edith has exquisite taste in dress, and knows how to wear a swagger frock.

The trap drew up at a small shop across the way from where I was standing, and as they chatted together I noted the harmony of their gowns. Miss Edith's frock was of black and gray mixed English suiting. The blazer jacket was fitted at the waist and lined with leaf-green silk. A silk waist, over which fell graceful folds of mousseline de soie, finished the effect. Her hat was a large black straw trimmed with violets and grass and leaves in green. As Miss Lillian daintily lifted her skirt of green covert cloth, I caught the sheen of a tan and green silk lining. A double-breasted jacket displaying a collarette and stiff tie, gave her a very stylish appearance.

The last member of the trio remained in the trap, so I was obliged to satisfy myself with her pretty, mobile face, as she seemed lost to all but the scene about her. Her jacket was also double-breasted, of a rich purple hue, and the natty little four-in-hand which was worn with one of the narrow running collars so much in vogue, made her a very attractive picture.

The responsibility, as far as dress is concerned, thrust upon the average New York society woman, is tremendous.

Coming in on the train I heard one woman, after kissing another affectionately, remark:

"I am glad to see you, Berenice," and then after surveying her frankly, "what a perfect love of a gown." Berenice's "love of a gown" referred to, comprised a mixed homespun in green, blue and brown shades. A flaring jacket with broad lapels, heavily stitched, displayed a soft shirt waist of blue and black changeable taffeta silk, with which a high stock collar was worn. The gown was a beauty, and showed the touch of the tailor in every line. She lifted her skirt quite high upon leaving the car and I saw such pretty lingerie, not red—as Paris edicts declare fair woman must wear to be chic—no, emphatically no, our American women have too much good taste!

The costumes illustrated herewith were designed by The National Cloak Co. of New York.

BLACK AND GRAY MIXED ENGLISH SUITING.

DOUBLE-BREASTED COSTUME OF GREEN COVERT CLOTH.

PAWNING A SHILLING.

Clever Swindling Dodge Worked on a London Pawnbroker.

A swindling dodge played on pawnbrokers in London is described in Cassell's Saturday Journal:

"A disreputable-looking old man," says a pawn-broker's assistant, "came in the other day and laid down a shilling on the counter. 'I want to pawn this,' he remarked. 'Can you lend me tenpence on it till tomorrow?' The queer transaction made me a bit suspicious, and I tested the coin carefully. I found that, although worn and dented, it was as good silver as ever came from the mint.

"'This is rather funny,' I said; 'the ticket will cost you a halfpenny and the interest another one. What's your idea in pawning it?' 'Well, the fact is I don't want to part right out with that pertic'lar shillin', 'cause it saved my life once in the Crimea, only I want money so badly.'

"This seemed plausible enough, so I started writing out his pawn-ticket.

"'What shall I call it?' I asked, pausing, pen in hand. 'I can't say "Pledged a shilling for tenpence."'

"'Well, then, write it "Silver coin,"' he replied, promptly, and I did as he desired.

"Next morning a stranger, apparently a respectable young workman, came in and presented the ticket and the necessary money to redeem the pledge. 'How's the old man?' I asked, while the boy was getting it from upstairs. 'I don't know him,' said the young fellow. 'He stopped me in the street last night, pitched a yarn about being hard up, but said he had a good old silver coin in pledge for tenpence. Might be worth something, thinks I, so I speculated and gave him sixpence for the ticket. It's worth risking eighteenpence on the chance.'

"I need hardly say he was not at all pleased when he saw his bargain. The old rascal cleared about fourpence by the transaction, and I have no doubt is trying the 'silver coin' dodge all over London."

A Despotic Duke.

The Scotch town of Inverary, which is of sufficient size and importance to return a member of its own to parliament, is isolated from the remainder of the world and hampered, not to say obstructed, in its commercial development and prosperity by the tyranny of the despotic Duke of Argyll, who owns most of the land in the vicinity. The town is anxious to be connected with the railway system of northwestern Scotland and had made all the arrangements for the construction of a branch road tapping the main line at Dalmany. The parliamentary bill authorizing the building of the railroad passed safely through the House of Commons without encountering any obstacles, but it came to grief in the House of Lords in consequence of the antagonism of the old duke, who declared that he never would consent to have his beautiful Glen Aray disfigured by a railroad or his deer frightened by screeching locomotives, reminding the guests staying at his castle, which is situated about half a mile from the town, of the underground railroad in London. The consequence is that the citizens of Inverary are doomed to discomfort and to penury.—Chicago Record.

The Sources of Platinum.

Most of the world's supply of platinum comes from the southern part of the Ural Mountains in Russia. According to the report of the Rnssian Ministry of Finance, the increased demand for the metal in 1895 raised the price for the raw material to nearly $500 a pound, and yet only 9700 pounds of it were produced during the year. In fact, the production fell off largely from that of the preceding year. Platinum is also found in California, in South America and in Borneo. It was first heard of in Europe, in 1735, when Ulloa, a Spanish explorer, carried home specimens from Peru.

Great Expectations.

"I wish," said Weary Wraggles, as they reclined against a farmer's haystack, "that I could have, in a lump sum, all the money I expect to earn during the next twenty years."

"What would you do with it?"

"I'd get a shave."

Not a Welcome Topic.

She—It was just three years ago tonight that you proposed.

He—Now, what did you want to bring that up for on the only night of the week that I have away from business?—Indianapolis Journal.

Among the trees which grow in Alaska is one called the yellow cedar, which has a fragrance somewhat like that of sandal-wood, and nearly as marked. It is a grainless wood, and of straw color, and the Russians build many ships of it.

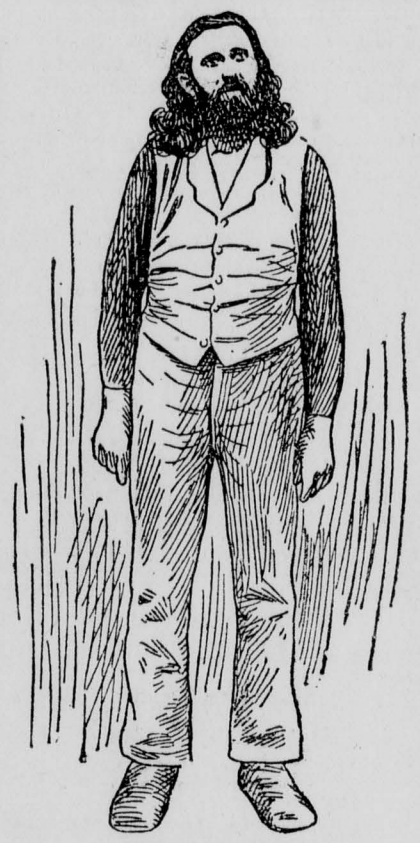
HEALER SCHLATTER DEAD

Starved Himself in the Mountains Near Casa Grande, Mexico.

HIS SKELETON DISCOVERED.

Found by American Prospectors in a Gorge Through Which the Puetas Verdas River Runs—Effects Showed That It Was All That Remains of the So-Called Divine Healer—Seen Last by Cowboys.

EL PASO, TEXAS. (Special).—A week ago two American prospectors found in the foot hills of the Sierre Madre on the Puetas Verdas River, thirty-five miles southwest of Casa Grande, in the State of Chihuahua, Mexico, all that remains of Francis Schlatter, the "Divine Healer," who, a year ago, was the subject of much wonderment throughout the Western States, particularly in the Southwest. The prospectors' attention was attracted to his camp by espying a saddle astride a limb in a dead tree high up in a gorge through which the river runs. Schlatter's skeleton was found lying stretched



FRANCIS SCHLATTER.
(The "Divine Healer," whose skeleton has been found in Mexico.)

out on a blanket close up to the tree. His bones were bleached white, and alongside lay the copper rod and a miniature baseball bat.

Piled up alongside the trunk of the tree were saddlebags, a large memorandum book, a package of letters bound by a rubber band, some blankets, and six suits of underwear. A Bible and a canteen were alongside the pile, and the canteen was half full of water. The saddle ropes and some extra clothing were directly over the skeleton on a limb of the tree. In a knot hole in the tree were found needle, thread, and buttons. In the inside cover of the Bible was inscribed the name "Francis Schlatter," under two verses in prayer followed, by the signature "Clarence J. Clark, Denver, Col." There were no signs of violence, and the prospectors believe Schlatter died of self-imposed starvation, as there were no cooking utensils of any kind in camp.

The Jefe Politico at Casa Grande was notified on May 30, and on June 2 the skeleton and effects were brought to that village, where the authorities hold them awaiting a claimant. Casa Grande is situated fifteen miles from the present terminal of the Rio Granda, Sierre Madre and Pacific Railway—a new line for the past year under construction from El Paso to Casa Grande. Americans at Casa Grande examined the letters and other effects and pronounced them undoubtedly those of Schlatter. An Indian informed the authorities that several months ago he came upon a gray horse in the neighborhood where the camp was found. The horse was hobbled. A Mormon cowboy said that during the month of November last Schlatter rode up to his camp, fifty miles west of Casa Grande on a gray horse. He was unarmed, carried no provisions or cooking utensils, refused to eat anything, and said he was fasting. The cowboy said his visitor seemed strange and preoccupied, and during the few hours at his camp cured the cowboy's horse of a swelling on the back and forelegs by rubbing his hands over them. He identified the saddle at Casa Grande as that of his visitor in November. It bears the marks of a Denver manufacturer.

Francis Schlatter, three years ago, was a shoe cobbler in Denver, and earned a precarious living at his trade. He began to hear "silent" voices, as he said, and in obedience to their commands gave away his tools and began a pilgrimage toward the Pacific Coast. He was arrested several times as a vagrant and thrown into jails. He footed the entire distance, and returned to New Mexico, where he was heard of among the Indians as the messiah in the early part of last year near Albuquerque. The newspaper reporters discovered that he was followed by mobs of Indians and that he cured the sick by touching the afflicted with his hands. He fasted for forty days, laboring continuously, and went to Denver, where he was besieged daily by immense throngs from all parts of the country. He suddenly disappeared from there when some fakirs were arrested for selling handkerchiefs blessed by him, against whom he was summoned as a witness. He was soon afterward found in New Mexico, traveling through the most uninhabited part, going southward. He was last seen by coyboys near Lordsburg, nine months ago, going toward the Mexican line.

Carpet Beating a Health Menace.

It is probable that the San Francisco Board of Health will order the carpet beating establishments removed from thickly populated districts and placed where there is less danger from them to the public health.

NEW YORK STATE NEWS.

Mine Inspector's Report.

State Factory Inspector O'Leary has received from A. R. King, Mine Inspector, the two special reports which clearly indicate the value and need of mine inspection as furnished by his department. In one instance the mine inspector ordered a shell of rock overhanging the mine tramway to be removed. The work was done by inserting a small quantity of dynamite in the orifice of the rock and exploding it. Tons of the rock fell into a tramway over which the mine employes were constantly passing, without a thought of the danger overhead.

In another instance a mine, was found to be situated close by and sloping toward a lake. The mine inspector measured the workings and also the outside distance, and then told the operator of the mine that he was working dangerously close to the lake. The idea was scouted by the operator, and he said he knew he was more than 300 feet from the lake. The inspector thought otherwise, and an engineer was engaged to determine the exact workings. On intelligent investigation it was found that the miners were less than twenty feet from the adjoining lake.

A single heavy blast would have made an opening which would have destroyed the mine itself and ended the lives of those employed therein.

Constable Shoots a Woman Dead.

Charles Linke shot and killed Mrs. Ida Strohar in her home on Monroe street, Buffalo, while he was trying to seize a sewing machine.

Linke is a Constable in the Municipal Court. Recently Mrs. Strohar bought a sewing machine on the instalment plan. She was unable to meet the payments and Linke was sent to collect or get the machine. Mrs. Strohar begged him to leave the machine, as she had no other means of supporting the family, the father of which was out of work.

Linke attempted to pass her and go into the house that he might get the machine. John Strohar, the husband, who was in another room, came out with a shotgun and told Linke to leave. The men grappled and Mrs. Strohar attempted to part them. As they separated Linke raised the gun and fired. The charge of buckshot entered Mrs. Strohar's abdomen and she died two hours later. Before her death she declared that Linke deliberately shot her, and her husband says the same.

Linke is under arrest. He says that the shooting was accidental and that the trigger caught in his clothing during the scuffle.

A Boy Cut to Pieces.

Thomas, a young son of John Stafford, of 107 Lemon street, Syracuse, was killed within sight of his home by a New York Central engine. He started to cross the track at East Washington and Lemon streets, when his foot caught between one of the rails and the pavement.

The engineer on the engine, which was running light to the West, is said to have had plenty of time to stop, but evidently thought that the boy would get away safely. The boy bent over to pull his foot out of the rut, when the engine struck him, the wheels passing over his body, cutting him to pieces. His head was dragged 200 feet.

Mystery Solved.

Three weeks ago the body of an Indian woman was washed ashore on Warner's Island, in Lake Ontario, a few miles from Watertown. Her skull was fractured. She was last seen alive with her Indian husband, Aaron Arquette, in Sackett's Harbor. At the inquest the jury decided that she came to her death at the hands of her husband. Sunday his body was washed ashore near Sackett's Harbor, and the mystery was solved.

Last Capitol Contract Signed.

The final contract for the completion of the State Capitol has been signed by George W. Aldridge, Superintendent of Public Works. The Capitol cost $22,254,023 up to October, 1896. Since then contracts have been awarded amounting to $800,000 for work on various parts of the building. The final contract for $259,000 was awarded to the Hallowell Granite Company of Hallowell, Me.

For President of Hobart College.

At the meeting in Geneva, N. Y., of the Hobart College Nominating Committee to select a successor to President Potter, resigned, the Rev. R. L. Jones, of All Angels' Church, New York City, received a unanimous indorsement. Dr. Jones is a graduate of Williams College, class of '72. His name will be submitted to the Board of Trustees later for confirmation.

Killed Heifer, Lost Wheel.

S. A. Garrigan lost control of his bicycle while going down hill near Catskill. He crashed into a herd of cattle, killing a heifer and rendering himself unconscious.

The owner of the herd was angry and jumped on Garrigan's wheel, breaking several spokes. Garrigan will recover. He thinks the drover's act of breaking his wheel relieves him from claims for the loss of the heifer.

Worms in Apple Orchards.

The apple tree worm is causing great destruction in the orchards of Columbia County. Large numbers of trees have been wholly or partly stripped of leaves by the pest. The big gray nests hang everywhere in the bare branches of the trees. All attempts to stay the work of dstruction by the worm have proved unavailing, and there are fears that every orchard in the county will be ruined.

Jury Trials in Raines Law Cases.

Justice Andrews, in the Supreme Court, Special Term, New York City, granted the applications in two cases under the liquor tax law for orders transferring them from the Court of Special Sessions to the Court of General Sessions. The Justice holds that it was not the intention of the Legislature to extinguish the right of liquor sellers to a trial by jury.

All Around the State.

Burglars cracked four Rochester safes and realized $1.02 for their pains.

Vandals steal vases from Angola's cemetery.

A Boliver grandmother is learning to ride a wheel.

The big cables of the old Suspension Bridge at Niagara Falls are to be made into nails.

Contracts have been let which will insure the erection of $400,000 worth of new buildings in Jamestown this year.

A new variety of birds has appeared in Wyoming County. The head and wings are nearly white while the body is like that of the red-breast robin.

Attorney-General Hancock has decided that the failure of a stock corporation to report to the Secretary of State is not sufficient ground for an action to annul its charter.

Condil Dibble, of Perry, well-known as a halfback of the Williams College Football Team, who received injuries on the field, causing a sudden loss of memory, has fully recovered. When he awoke, a few days ago, he found his memory entirely restored.

The Mapleton Item

J. N. SWOPE, - - Editor & Proprietor.

THE ITEM" WILL BE PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY AT THE FOLOWING RATES IN ADVANCE:

ONE YEAR,.....$1.00
SIX MONTHS,..... .50
THREE MONTHS,..... .25

Entered at the Post Office at Mapleton Depot, Pa, as second-class matter.

Republican County Convention.

The Republican voters of Huntingdon county will meet at their respective polling places on Saturday, June 26, 1897, between the hours of 5 and 8 P. M., to elect instructed delegates to represent them in the Republican County Convention, to be held in the Court House, Huntingdon, Pa., on Tuesday, June 29, 1897, at 10 A. M., for the purpose of nominating

One candidate for Coroner,
One candidate for Director of the Poor,
One candidate for Jury Commissioner,
Two candidates for Delegates to the Republican State Convention.

Delegates to the County Convention will be elected by ballot.

Each candidate must report to the County Chairman and pay his assessment for expenses on or before Wednesday, June 16, 1897, otherwise his name cannot appear on the ticket, nor will he be eligible before the convention. Candidates' names will be placed on the ticket in the order of their registration.

The representation will be as follows:

Alexandria	2	North Dublin	2
Ardenheim	2	North Porter	2
Barree	2	North Tell	2
Birmingham	2	Oneida	2
Broad Top City	2	Orbisonia	3
Carbon	2	Penn	2
Calvin	2	Petersburg	2
Cass	3	Puttstown	2
Cassville	2	Rockhill	2
Clay	3	Robertsdale	2
Coalmont	2	Saltillo	2
Cromwell	4	Shade Gap	2
Dudley	2	Shirleysburg	2
Franklin	3	Shirley	3
Grantsville	3	Smithfield	2
Greenwood Furnace	2	South Brady	2
Henderson	2	South Dublin	2
Hill Valley	2	South Porter	3
Hopewell	2	South Tell	2
Hunt'gd'n, 1st wd	3	Spruce Creek	2
2d ward	5	Springfield	4
3d ward	5	Three Spings	2
4th ward	4	Tod	3
Jackson	3	Union	2
Juniata	2	Valley Point	2
Lincoln	2	Walker	2
Logan	3	Warriorsmark	4
Mapleton	3	West	2
Marklesburg	2		—
Miller	2	Total	152
Morris	2	Necessary to nominate	77
Mount Union	4		
Mt. Union District	2		
North Brady	2		

SAM'L I. SPYKER, Secretary. HOWARD E. BUTZ, Chairman Co. Committee.

SECRETARY GAGE ON THE OUTLOOK.

Secretary of the Treasury Gage, who is conceded to be one of the most conservative, as well as one of the shrewdest financiers in the country, in a recent post-prandial speech at Cincinnati, made the following remarks, which, coming from a cool-headed business man, ought to be encouraging:

"As I have observed and listened to the words passing from lip to lip among the members of the commercial clubs gathered here, I discover two particular themes which have a first place in the thought of all. These two themes are the tariff and public finances. Upon the settlement of these two questions, enterprise waits and industry languishes. Over fifty times I have been asked, When will the tariff discussion end and the measures proposed receive the final vote which will formulate the measure into law. Over fifty times more I have been asked, Have the financial reforms for which the people struggled in November last been forgotten?

"Now it is not to be wondered at, that you who have so long borne the burden of anxiety and fear, who have so long waited and watched for the restoration of conditions upon which some secure estimate of to-morrow can be made, should grow nervous and impatient over every act or word which seems to suggest doubt or delay in the establishment of such conditions.

"I have thought that on this occasion I could do no better service than to give you needed reassurance and hope. As to the great fabric now before Congress known as the Tariff bill, I have nothing to say in detail. I want to bear testimony, however, to the zeal and good faith of those in both houses who have that measure in charge. They are fully conscious of their responsibilities and are working faithfully to discharge them. Nor do I think that the opponents of these measures are likely to oppose with wilful and unjust obstructions the course of legislation. Protest there will be. More or less fencing for position must be expected. But having now come into contact with many of the representatives of the people in both houses of Congress, I deem it my duty to bear witness, so far as it may have value, to the honorable and patriotic motives that inspire the minds of the great majority, whether upon one side of the house or the other, and I prophesy an early result in the national councils to which this great commercial question is now committed.

"I make these remarks, not to defend a body for whom I hold no commission to speak, but to correct in one direction, if I may, the operation of an injurious sentiment, a sentiment which is sowing evil seeds in many directions. It is dividing classes, destroying unity, and breeding hatreds. The one word for that sentiment is 'distrust.' Faith and courage lead to conquest and victory. Distrust paralyses and destroys.

"As to the financial question, to which I have already referred, I must content myself with few words. I am glad that they may be words of assurance. If any of you harbor the suspicion that the Administration, but just now installed into the responsibilities of high office, has forgotten, or is likely to forget, the mandate of the people, whose voice in behalf of honest money and sound finances rang out loud and clear in November last, put that suspicion aside. It is unjust and unfounded. In good time and in proper order the affirmative evidences of my declaration will appear.

"In the meantime, my friends, do your part to help those charged with legislative and administrative duties. Do not let the inertia engendered by fear and distrust creep over you. We have been passing through a period of great trial, and nobly we have endured the strain. The future is not dark with forebodings. It is illumined with rational hope. The revival of industry is near, and with the establishment of a revenue law sufficient to bring into the Treasury an amount adequate to meet the reasonable needs of our government, and with the establishment of our finances on a sound and enduring basis, nothing now forseen can delay the recovery of past losses and the inauguration of a new forward movement along the lines of material advancement and social progress, which, we may humbly trust, is in the benevolent mind of God to bestow upon the American people."

CALVIN.

S. H. Pheasant and sons and B. F. Mierley are burning lime kilns.

Miss Bertha Coder visited friends in and around Alexandria last week.

Mrs. N. D. Shaffer, who has been ill for three weeks, is somewhat better.

L. W. Pheasant, esq., is visiting his son, George, in Shaver's Creek valley.

The United Brethren congregation put a new roof on their church last week.

There was a taxidermist through our vale this week. Some were very curious to know his business.

Wheat, rye and clover are looking fine—the best for years. Corn is not doing well, the weather being too cold.

Miss Bessie Stroup, who has been visiting her sister, Mrs. Park, for three weeks, returned to her home at Mill Creek last Saturday.

Mrs. Lou Bowman has put a very substantial fence around her farm residence which adds much to the appearance of the surroundings.

A. G. Wright sold his driving mare a few days ago. Mr. W. is rearing two more match Hambletonians that will soon be ready for sale.

Mrs. Lizzie Coy and Mrs. Emma Saucerman, of Ardenheim; Mrs. Hattie Feltenberger, of Carnegie; Nicholas Miller, of Mapleton; Miss Belle Bennett, of Glenn Campbell, and Mr. Chilcote, of Smith valley, were visitors here over Sabbath.

The new road machine that was used in Cass township last week speaks for itself. Cass and Union township supervisors repaired the valley roads, one using the road machine and the other the plow and shovel. A blind man in passing over the road could very easily tell you when he traveled over machine-made roads, yet some are so blind to anything in the way of improvement that they will condemn almost anything.

CASSVILLE.

Miss Ella Dyson, of Chambersburg, is the guest of her cousin, Miss Lulu Noble.

Rev. Thos. W. McKenty recently paid a short visit to his friends in this vicinity.

Dr. Whiteside and Miss Mame Heaton are spending some time in Louisville, Ky., the guests of Mrs. Dr. Doyle.

'Squire Wilson, Mrs. Baker and Mrs. David Stever are on the sick list. We hope they may be entirely restored to health.

The Hu King Eng band will hold a public meeting Saturday evening. A good program is being prepared. All are invited.

Arrangements are being made for the reunion of all Seminary students. Our citizens are anxious to do all they can to make it a success.

Revs. Stine and Piper are spending a week in Franklin county. They will attend the County Sunday School convention which will be held at Dry Run.

Saturday afternoon the Willing Workers band held its regular meeting. A program of music, reading and recitations was rendered and Rev. Piper gave a very inspiring address on the Bible and the blessed work of sending it to those in foreign lands.

Missionary Convention.

Following is a brief report of the thirteenth annual meeting of the Woman's Foreign Missionary society for the Juniata district, which was held in the Lewistown Methodist Episcopal church Tuesday and Wednesday, May 25 and 26, 1897:

The exercises began on Tuesday afternoon and nothing is more inspiring than the meeting of the dear women who toil in weariness, but after all in great joy, for the bringing of the great sin-laden world to a knowledge of the Lord Jesus Christ.

The speeches were all interesting and to the point; the songs were beautifully sung, and the abundance of ferns and floral decorations made the convention one to be remembered.

The various reports will show that the seed has been more widely sown and the fields more carefully tilled. May the mantle of individual responsibility fall more closely on home workers.

Prayer was offered for a special baptism of the Holy Ghost in preparing the women for the coming year and we look forward with faith for blessed results.

Miss A. R. Limberger, of Mexico, was with us and her presence was an inspiration, as she spoke very feelingly in relating her own personal experience, and also of the life, habits and customs of the natives of Mexico. The society accepted the invitation to meet at Mt. Union next year.

The Woman's Foreign Missionary society, with all its heart, sings its purpose and its faith:

"Lord, obediently we'll go,
Gladly leaving all below;
Only Thou our leader be,
And we still will follow Thee."

A DELEGATE.

There can be no mistake as to Pension Commissioner Evans' plans towards the old soldiers. At a Grand Army post celebration recently, he said: "In my official position I find myself confronted by grave responsibilities. But I want to say I shall endeavor to do my duty to the old soldiers. I am not here to send out spies through the land to see how I can prevent giving pensions to old soldiers, the men who saved the nation. I want to grant them such pensions as the law allows. We do not want any hair splitting over these cases, but at the same time we do not want the machine to run away with us. As a public servant, I strive to do my duty, both by the government and my old comrades, with a full appreciation of the responsibilities involved in the performance.

Free Pills.

Send your address to H. E. Bucklen & Co., Chicago, and get a free sample box of Dr. King's New Life Pills. A trial will convince you of their merits. These pills are easy in action and are particularly effective in the cure of Constipation and Sick Headache. For Malaria and Liver troubles they have been proved invaluable. They are guaranteed to be perfectly free from every deleterious substance and to be purely vegetable. They do not weaken by their action, but by giving tone to stomach and bowels greatly invigorate the system. Regular size 25c. per box. Sold by B. O'Connor & Sons.

Teachers' Examinations for Huntingdon County--1897.

Union Church, June 9; Hawn's, 12; Petersburg, 14; Neff's Mills, 15; Saulsburg, 16; McAlevy's Fort, 17; Cornpropst's Mills, 18; Centre Union, 19; Mt. Union, 23; Shirleysburg, 24; Rockhill, 25; Orbisonia, 28; Shade Gap, 29; Richvale, 30; Three Springs, July 1; Maddensville, 2; Marklesburg, 15; Entriken, 16; Valley, 17; Chestnut Grove, 19; Broad Top City, 20; Cassville, 21; Huntingdon, August 27, (Special).

NOTES.

1. Examinations will begin promptly at 8.30 A. M.

2. Will the secretary kindly see that the room in which examination is to be held is open and in condition for work.

3. Applicants from other counties will present a certificate from their own Co. Superintendent before entering the class.

4. Strangers to the Superintendent will present a letter as to good moral character.

S. G. RUDY, Co. Supt.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cure Piles or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by B. O'Connor & Sons.

Political Announcements.

STATE DELEGATE.—I hereby announce myself as a candidaee for delegate to the Republican State convention, subject to the decision of the Republican county convention.

SAMUEL I. SPYKER.

Huntingdon, Pa, June 8, 1897.

DIRECTOR OF THE POOR.—I hereby announce myself as a candidate for Director of the Poor, subject to the decision of the Republican county convention.

JACKSON LAMBERSON.

Huntingdon, Pa., June 9, 1897.

WM. REED & SONS,

Huntingdon, Pa.

HERE AT LAST—warm days and thunder showers. You can't put off getting cooler clothes any longer. We've been preparing for it all spring. Plenty of cool things here. Organdi Lawns, 15c to 40c yd. Beautiful sheer cloths, pretty styles. New lawns coming in almost every day. The cold weather scared the manufacturers and we took advantage of it. It benefits you. Beautiful lawns at 5c, 10c, 12½c, and up. These prices are actually just about half the value of the goods. Taffeta ribbons, to trim, amazing for cheapness.

More Shirt Waists at the populor prices.
Our 50c Waists are beauties, with detached collars, belts 10, 15, 25 and 50c.
Belt Pins, 5 and 10c. Waist Sets, popular prices.

32-inch Percales, fast colors, 8c yd.
Genuine Manchester Chambrays, 10c.
Lancaster Ginghams, 5c.
Calicos, light and dark, 5 and 6c.

Have you seen any of our Ladies' Suits? We have handsome ones at $7.00, $7.50 and $10.00. These are natty, well-fitting suits, Eton or Blazer Jackets, in novelties and serges, made by the best manufacturers in the country.

All-silk Skirts, lined throughout, bound with velvet, at $5, $8, and $10.
The cheaper skirts are $1, $1.50, $2, and up to $5.
Ladies' Silk Parasols, $1 to $5.
Ladies' Umbrellas, 50c to $4.
Changeable Silk Umbrellas, very pretty, $3.

Everything you could want in Ladies', Children's and Men's Underwear at right prices.
Ladies' Vests, 5c to 50c.
A few Ladies' Bicycle Suits and Skirts left. You will find it worth while to see these be-buying.

We can mention but a few things in our advertisement. These are samples of what we have. Make it a point to visit the store often. If you can't come, write. You will receive satisfactory attention.

Wm. Reed & Sons.

THAT'S EXACTLY IT

It isn't economy to buy a poor class of goods. It's real economy to buy good goods—you get the worth of your money—you get pleasure and satisfaction—it's a wise investment. That's why economy isn't unpleasant, and yet, that is genuine economy. We sell only good goods. If we find an article is not of the best, then it isn't good enough for our trade. We sell good goods at prices you are asked to pay for ordinary goods—that's the very reason why it's good economy to buy from us.

A $5.00 June Suit

No matter where you may look, you'll find no better for the money. It isn't possibe. For dress or business—the best West of England fancy worsteds and Scotch plaid cheviots, the correct and newest 1897 ideas, equal in finish and tailoring to the finest custom made. You get everything in this suit that goes with the best and most fashionably made suits. It's a wonderful value at the price—further heralding our store as the economical clothing store—of interest to every good dresser. If you like to wear a good suit, look at this one.

A $7.50 June Suit

Pure all wool suits—in stylish plaids and plain cassimeres—handsomely made and handsomely lined, cut in the correct styles, having that perfect fitting quality that accompanies our suits—making our store so well and so favorably known for its correctly fitting goods. A strictly up-to-date suit, and our June price is a winner. It's done to interest you—to keep you in touch with what is right and stylish—to dress you well at easy, careful prices.

June Pantaloons

In all wool, neat, light striped cassimere—also plain cloths, an extra good value for $2.00. Very dressy trousers, tasty stripes and plaid patterns, have that magnificently tailored appearance that goes with the best custom-made goods—a very special June value—$4.50 pair. They will interest every gentleman that wishes to appear fashionably dressed.

Elegant styles in Straw Hats—those that are modish—in the swellest shapes, at easy, careful prices. Your hat, your suit, your tie, will be just exactly in line with fashion's demands, if bought of us.

Cor. 6th and W'hington Sts. O. L. STEWART HUNTINGDON, PENN'A.

A WARNING.

The animals shed their winter coats weeks ago. Isn't it about time for you to shed your heavy underclothing? Be prepared for a rise in the thermometer and make a selection from our complete lines comprising Merino, Natural Wool, Balbriggan, etc., at 25c and 50c. Also, better grades.

HAVE YOU BOUGHT YOUR STRAW HAT YET?

If not, why not. Our display of Straw Hats cannot be improved on. We have them in all grades and shapes, ranging in price from 10c to $2. How about Children's Wash Suits? We have some beauties with large sailor collars at 50c, 75c, and $1, sizes 3 to 8 years. Also, a

Handsome Line of Blouse Waists

beautifully embroidered, at 50 cents, 75 cents, and $1.0

Hugo Mayer's Golden Eagle Clothing Ha
Cor. 4th and Penn Sts., Huntingdon, Pa

The Mapleton Item.

Mapleton Depot, Pa., June 9, 1897.

LOCAL NOTES.

—M. P. Truax has treated his residence to a new coat of paint.

—J. Harvey Tate, of Mill Creek, spent Tuesday among friends in Mapleton.

—Mrs. W. H. Rex returned last week from a visit to friends and relatives in Mifflin county.

—Rev. G. W. Stroup, of Bedford county, visited Samuel Spangler and wife this week.

—Misses Ida and Emma Chilcott, of Colfax, were Sunday guests of Levi Wright's family.

—Mrs. F. D. Heeter and children, of Altoona, are visiting friends and relatives in this place.

—Miss Helen Burley, of Tyrone, has been the guest of A. B. Gillam and wife during the past week.

—Mrs. L. D. Himes and son, John, departed on Monday to visit among friends and relatives at Braddock.

—A steer was killed at the Huntingdon reformatory abattoir last week which weighed 781 pounds dressed.

—Zeno Heeter and wife and Miss Mary Heeter, of Trough Creek, visited among friends in Mapleton on Sunday.

—The Epworth League of Mill Creek will hold a festival in the basement of the M. E. Church at that place, Saturday evening next.

—Jesse Fetterhoof, of Warriorsmark, spent a few days of the past week among friends in Mapleton. He was the guest of his daughter, Mrs. Dr. Spangler.

—B. F. Godard, wife and daughter drove down to Mapleton last Wednesday for a pleasure trip and spent a few hours among friends in this vicinity.

—On Saturday evening Joseph Boloz, of Benscreek, Cambria county, while working with a gun, accidently shot himself through the body. He will recover.

—Mrs. J. H. Shimer, Misses Alice Stubbs and Jennie Baker and M. L. Rex represented the Mapleton Epworth League in the convention held at Petersburg last week.

—Mrs. Martha Kyler, of Huntingdon, aged 85 years, has just completed a quilt containing 2,900 pieces. She began work on it in April last. Some years ago she made one containing 6,000 pieces.

—John W. Potter and wife, of Harrisburg, who were summoned to this county last week to attend the funeral of Mrs. Potter's mother, Mrs. Elizabeth Boring, tarried a few days with friends in Mapleton.

—James and John Roddy, brothers, for the second time at Somerset have been found guilty of the murder of David Berkey, who died as the result of torture to make him divulge the place he kept his money.

—Monday, May 31, was the eighth anniversary of the Johnstown flood and was observed by a great many citizens of Johnstown by strewing flowers on the graves of both the known and unknown victims of that awful disaster.

—Robert Brokard, a single man aged 27 years, of Greencastle, in jumping from a west-bound train at Vineyard station on Saturday morning fell and the wheels ran over his right leg near the ankle. Amputation of the foot was necessary.

—Woods Graham, an employe of the Cambria blast furnace at Johnstown, jumped from a hot pig bed at the furnace Saturday night directly in front of a train. He was run over and killed. He leaves a widow and three children in destitute circumstances.

—Mrs. Samuel Hatfield, Miss Almira Fisher, E. E. Bell, J. A. McHugh, L. H. Fisher and Alfred Lamberson, Jr., were delegates from the Christian Endeavor societies of this place to the convention held at Shade Gap last Thursday and Friday.

—John M. Stever, of Cass township, sent a stalk of rye to Mapleton a day or two ago, which measured seven feet three inches in length, as a specimen of the grain he is raising on his Trough Creek farm. E. Robley, hearing of it, walked across the river to the Igo farm and plucked a stalk which measured one-half inch more and he didn't hunt for the tallest, either. The prospects for a good crop of grain in this section are flattering.

—Mrs. Lewis Haggerty, wife of Jury Commissioner Haggerty, died at her home at Waterstreet on Monday. She is survived by her husband and four children.

—Rev. Joseph Gray, pastor of the Methodist church at Marklesburg, was a soldier in the war of the rebellion. He is commander of the Post of the G. A. R. at Marklesburg, and the success of Memorial Day in that place was largely due to to his efforts.—*News.*

—Children's Day services will be held in the Mapleton M. E. church next Sunday, June 13, at 10.15 A. M. All are most cordially invited. The collections lifted at these services go to aid poor but worthy young men to obtain an education, which will enable them to become efficient workers for Chiist and His church.

—Wednesday morning of last week between 7 and 8 o'clock the barn on the farm of J. D. Kistler, at Markleville, Perry county, was burned to the ground with all the hay, fodder and straw, also a tread power belonging to O. Markel and threshing machine belonging to H. K. Frymoyer. The cause of the fire is shrouded in mystery.

—President Judge Hanna, of the orphans' court, Philadelphia, Friday afternoon, in adjudicating the estate of George Blight, deceased, decided that the new inheritance tax law is unconstitutional. The law was recently passed by the legislature as a revenue measure and was expected to add between $600,000 and $1,000,000 annually to the revenues of the State. The question will probably be carried to the supreme court for a final decision.

—John Winters, aged 16, a driver in the quarries of the Cambria Iron Company at Birmingham, was almost instantly killed last Wednesday morning by a falling rock. He was engaged in hitching his mules to a cart when a rock weighing half a ton fell from a ledge forty feet above. Workmen who saw the stone fall called to the boy, but too late, for just as he looked upward the rock struck him and crushed his skull. The boy died three hours after the accident.

—J. B. Hall, of McKees, Perry county, was almost gored to death recently by a vicious bull. He was in the act of stooping to get some eggs under the animal's trough, when the bull caught him with his horns under the hip and thigh and threw him with great violence into the trough and against the rack. Strange to say, the animal did not make the second attack, and Mr. Hall made his escape, but he has been confined to his bed ever since with several very ugly gashes in his body where the bull pierced him with his horns.

—Superintendent Rudy held the annual teachers' examination at this place last Monday. There were eight members of the class as follows: Miss Maud Stevens and Miss Mary Vanzandt, of Rockhill Furnace; Scott Wible, of Springfield township; John G. Hooper, of Huntingdon; Emery Bagshaw and Kenzie Bagshaw, of Juniata township, and J. L. Hetrick and Lewis Dysart, of Mapleton. Among the visitors in attendance were Profs. J. B. Boring and J. G. Dell, of Huntingdon, who took occasion to call upon a number of their friends in this place.

—A few mornings ago Engineer Welcomer, of Centre township, Perry county, heard his shepherd dog give a peculiar bark. On going to investigate he found the dog standing guard at the outside entrance of the cellar. He tried to make the dog go down the inside entrance but did not succeed, so going back he pushed him into the cellar from the outside. There was a furious combat for a few minutes, and on going into the cellar he found the dog had killed a wild cat. The dog being heavily coated could withstand the attacks of the cat and was comparatively unhurt.

—The borough school board was reorganized last Monday evening by the election of Allison Heeter, president; A. M. Parker, secretary, and A. W. Swope, treasurer. The retiring members were J. G. Hicks and I. N. Swope and the incoming members are G. W. Wright and I. N. Swope. Mr. Hicks, who retires, has been one of the most faithful school directors we have ever known. During his term of three years he was prompt in the performance of every duty, and was a frequent visitor to the schools. His example is worthy of emulation by several other directors whom we know.

Taken to Jail on a Serious Charge.

Orbisonia *Dispatch:* Tuesday morning, Howard Rhine, of this place, was taken to jail on a charge of aggravated assault and battery, with intent to kill, preferred by his wife. Rhine had been drinking since Saturday and had been mixed up in several fights, and on Monday afternoon, in company with some other fellows, in a house that he formerly occupied, they were having what they called a gay time, in drinking and making things lively about them. When Mrs. Rhine appeared upon the scene he called her into the house and commenced to abuse her, using threatening language. Mrs. Rhine endeavored to defend herself when Rhine knocked her down and brandished a huge butcher knife. What the result might have been had not one of his companions interfered, can only be conjectured, and the one that defended her was shamefully used by Rhine.

Mrs. Rhine made information before justice Kelly, who placed a warrant for Rhine's arrest in constable Hampton's hands. Rhine gave the officer quite an exciting chase before he was captured, which was joined in by hundreds of men and boys of the town. He was finally captured on Sandy Ridge north of town and brought before justice Kelly, and in default of bail committed to jail. Rhine has been in jail twice before this. It is said there will be some interesting developments when the case comes to trial.

Intoxicated Crows.

Farmer David Reeder, of Centre township, Perry county, suffered much annoyance from the depredations of a flock of crows in his corn field. An acquaintance suggested that he get the crows drunk and his annoyance would cease for the season. The gentleman went to Bloomfield and purchased a supply of whisky and went to work. Soaking a lot of corn in the whisky he placed the grains loosely on the field. The crows greedily disposed of the grain and the fun began. Two or three grains of corn saturated in whisky will make any crow drunk. Their antics were amusing and afforded plenty of fun to the witnesses. The birds would try to fly from the field, but would fall to the ground in a perfectly intoxicated condition, staggering over the ground and acting in a disgraceful manner generally. Some became quarrelsome and evinced a disposition to fight with their fellow crows; others were funny and tumbled about in evident glee. They managed, however, to elude the boys who tried to capture them. Not a single crow has been seen near the field since the debauch. Perhaps the birds are on the stool of repentance and suffering the anguish of remorse.

Populist State Ticket.

The Populists, in state cnnvention at Altoona last week, nominated the following ticket: Auditor General, Dr. C. F. Taylor, Philadelphia; State Treasurer, H. S. Ayres, Warren county. Chas. Miller, Meadville, was made state chairman; Andrew Story, Meadville, state secretary.

The platform adopted declares for free silver, an income tax, and scores the extravagant administration of state affairs, particularly opposing dress uniforms for the National Guard. Uniform school text books are demanded and ballot reform is also urged.

Marriage Licenses.

The following marriage licenses were issued by B. F. Godard, clerk of the orphans' court, during the past week:

William S. Wilson and Juanita M. Brant, Porter township.

George M. Tray and Elizabeth S. Vincent, Jackson township.

—John H. Bowman, tax collector of Shrewbury township, York county, Pa., was knocked insensible and robbed of $600 while driving to to the bank on Friday. The horse continued on its way to the village of Turnpike where it ran into a post and its unconscious driver was thrown to the ground. Mr. Bowman can give no description of his assailants.

—Hundreds of thousands have been induced to try Chamberlain's Cough Remedy by reading what it has done for others, and having tested its merits for themselves are to-day its warmest friends. For sale by J. G. Gillam.

—Helen S. Johnston will deliver a lecture in the M. E. church in this place on Saturday evening next, and will discuss subjects of interest to all. Admission free.

STRINGENT GAME LAW.

The New Bill Receives Governor Hastings' Signature.

Governor Hastings signed the game law drafted by the State Sportsmen's association. It deals with the protection of song and insectivorous birds, and provides that persons who desire to collect birds, their nest or eggs for strictly scientific purposes shall obtain a certificate from the board of game commissioners at a cost of $5. The money derived from these permits, heretofore issued by prothonotaries at a cost of $1 per year, will be devoted to the use of the game commission. From this source a revenue of perhaps from $200 to $300 annually will be obtained. The law has been so framed that the game commisssion cannot give a permit which will enable any persons to collect game birds or their nets and eggs out of season.

The bill prohibits the sale of game of all kinds killed in the state, and likewise the removal of game from the state. If men kill game illegally they will be sent to jail if their fines are not paid a day for every dollar of fine imposed. A man now found with a ferret in his possession when hunting rabbits will be liable to a severe fine.

Under the new bill woodcock can be taken in the month of July and from October 15 to December 15, inclusive; deer in the month of November; rabbits from November 1 to December 15, inclusive. The seasons so far as they relate to wild ducks, reed birds, snipes, plover, doves and wild pigeons, are the same as under the old laws. Pheasants, squirrels, quail and wild turkeys can be legally taken from October 15 to December 15. Mongolian or English pheasants, which have been introduced in a few of the localities with a view of naturalization, cannot be killed for a period of five years.

A limitation has been placed on the number of birds, etc., which a gunner can kill in a day. It is as follows: Woodcock and pheasants, 10; quail, 15; wild turkey, 2. And no person is allowed to kill more than two deer in any one season.

Pennsylvania Railroad Summer Excursion Route Book.

THE MOST COMPLETE PUBLICATION OF ITS KIND.

On June 1 the Passenger Department of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company issued the 1897 edition of its Summer Excursion Route Book. This work is designed to provide the public with short descriptive notes of the principal Summer resorts of Eastern America, with the route for reaching them, and the rates of fare. There are over four hundred resorts in the book to which rates are quoted, and over fifteen hundred different routes or combinations of routes. It is compiled with the utmost care, and altogether is the most complete and comprehensive handbook of Summer travel ever offered to the public.

Its 219 pages are inclosed in a handsome and striking cover, in colors. Several maps, presenting the exact routes over which tickets are sold, are bound in the book. It is also profusely illustrated with fine half-tone cuts of scenery along the lines of the Pennsylvania Railroad and elsewhere.

Any doubt as to where the Summer should be passed will be dispelled after a careful examination of the contents of this publication.

On and after June 1 it may be procured at any Pennsylvania Railroad ticket office at the nominal price of ten cents, or, upon application to the general office, Broad Street Station by mail for twenty cents. 6-9-2t.

Your Boy Wont Live a Month.

So Mr. Gilman Brown, of 34 Mill St., South Gardner, Mass., was told by the doctors. His son had Lung trouble following Typhiod Malaria, and he spent three hundred and seventy-five dollars with doctors, who finally gave him up, saying: "Your boy wont live a month." He tried Dr. King's New Discovery and a few bottles restored him to health and enabled him to go to work a perfectly well man. He says he owes his present good health to Dr. King's New Discovery, and knows it to be the best in the world for Lung trouble. Trial bottles free at B. O'Connor & Sons

Baby's Peril on a Track.

A special from Clearfield, dated the 2d inst., says: "While trailing twenty loaded cars down grade from the London mine Monday morning at the rate of twenty miles an hour, Engineer Lucas, of the Falls Creek railroad, saw a child lying across the rail not 100 yards ahead. The little one was kicking up its heels and took no notice of the whistle. The attempt to stop was futile, but brakeman Geo. Avers darted out on the pilot and, swinging from the flag staff, he pushed the child into the gutter with his foot. At the end of the grade the train was stopped and the crew ran back. The child, a 4-year-old girl, was unconscious, but a half hour's work resuscitated her.

The Weather Is a Little Cool

but Springtime is here and we are right along with a full line of Spring and Summer goods.

White Dress Goods,
Challies,
Percales,
Summer Prints,

beautiful colors and effects. A nice line of

Ladies' Shirt Waists

with detachable collars, at only 50c. Every other deparrment of our store is complete, as usual. We don't want to hurry you but dont wait for some one else to get the choice.

Respectfully,

A. B. Gillam.

Benj. O'Connor & Sons.

Where there is plenty there is generally happiness.

THOSE PEOPLE have the most who get the most for each dollar they spend judiciously.

Your dollar will go farthest at our store. Our stock and assortment are purchased with a view to please our customers. Trade with us.

B. O'CONNOR & SONS

Brave Men.

Alex McClure of the Philadelphia Times says: "The two boldest men he knows are John Wannamaker of Philadelphia and Tilly Haynes of Boston. Both went to New York. Mr. Wannamaker took the Stewart property, the finest dry goods store in the world, and Mr. Haynes took the great Broadway Central Hotel, the largest in the city. But dry rot had crept into both of these magnificent properties and no one dared to grasp them, until John Wannamaker took one and Tilly Haynes the other. A complete and unqualified success has crowned the efforts of both. Verily a good reputation is better than riches."

A monster petition, favoring Cuban independence, said to bear the names of 15,000 citizens of Philadelphia, has been presented to the United States Senate.

Scrofula Cured

"When three months old my boy was troubled with scrofula. There were sore places on his hands and body as large as a man's hand, and sometimes the blood would run. We began giving him Hood's Sarsaparilla and it soon took effect. When he had taken three bottles he was cured." W. H. GARNER, West Earl, Pennsylvania.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier.

Hood's Pills cure all Liver Ills and Sick Headache. 25c.

The Population of the World.

Though the total population of the world is now put down as 1,500,000,000, we have to bear in mind that it is to some extent founded on rough estimates. Some would doubt whether the number of heathen is really so large as it is sometimes thought to be, or that the pagan population increases at the rate supposed to be the case.

The estimates for China differ somewhat widely; while famines, epidemics, civil war, infanticide, etc., occasion great mortality. The probable population of the world has for long been a subject of debate. In the last century Voltaire thought that 1600 millions was not an excessive estimate, but Volney fifty years later would not allow that there was more than 437 millions. Then, in the early years of Queen Victoria's reign, Bergnaus calculated the total at 1272 millions, but his contemporary, Balbi, made it no more than 739 millions.

The subject is confessedly one of difficulty, and such eminent authorities on the subject as Behm and Wagner, in 1880, calculated the total at 1,456,000,000, and some of the other items consequently less, but the Jews, 1,000,000 more; Protestants, 150,000,000; the Greek or Eastern Church, 110,000,000; Roman Catholics, 231,000,000; Jews, 7,000,000; Mohammedans, 602,000,000; heathens, 796,000,000.

There are about 4,000,000 of native Christian converts. It is estimated that the natural increase of the heathen in the course of a century has been 200,000,000, and during the same period the numerical increase of native Christians has been such that the total is now 3,000,000. The proportion of foreign missionaries to native converts is one to 4000, and it is urged that the proportion should be increased to one in 1300—London Quiver.

A steel manufactory at Meurthe-et-Moselle recently blew out one of its furnaces which had remained in blast for seventeen years, in order to rebuild it to a height of seventy-five feet.

KIDNEY TROUBLES

Cured by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound,

Also Backache.

I cannot speak too highly of Mrs. Pinkham's Medicine, for it has done so much for me. I have been a great sufferer from Kidney trouble, pains in muscles, joints, back and shoulders; feet would swell. I also had womb troubles and leucorrhœa. After using Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and Blood Purifier and Liver Pills, I felt like a new woman. My kidneys are now in perfect condition, and all my other troubles are cured.—MRS. MAGGIE POTTS, 324 Kauffman St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Backache.

My system was entirely run down, and I suffered with terrible backache in the small of my back and could hardly stand upright. I was more tired in the morning than on retiring at night. I had no appetite. Since taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, I have gained fifteen pounds, and I look better than I ever looked before. I shall recommend it to all my friends, as it certainly is a wonderful medicine.—MRS. E. F. MORTON, 1043 Hopkins St., Cincinnati, Ohio.

Kidney Trouble.

Before taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, I had suffered many years with kidney trouble. The pains in my back and shoulders were terrible. My menstruation became irregular, and I was troubled with leucorrhœa. I was growing very weak. I had been to many physicians but received no benefit. I began the use of Mrs. Pinkham's medicine, and the first bottle relieved the pain in my back and regulated the menses. It is the best kind of medicine that I have ever taken, for it relieved the pain so quickly and cured the disease.—MRS. LILLIAN CRIPPEN, Box 77, St. Andrews Bay, Fla.

DR. TALMAGE'S SERMON.

SUNDAY'S DISCOURSE BY THE NOTED DIVINE.

The Infirmity of King Asa is Made the Text of an Eloquent Tribute to the Medical Profession — Good Reasons Why All Doctors Should Be Christians.

"And Asa, in the thirty and ninth year of his reign, was diseased in his feet until his disease was exceeding great, yet in his disease he sought not to the Lord, but to the physicians. And Asa slept with his fathers."—II. Chronicles xvi., 12, 13.

At this season of the year, when medical colleges of all schools of medicine are giving diplomas to young doctors, and at the capital and in many of the cities medical associations are assembling to consult about the advancement of the interests of their profession, I feel this discourse is appropriate.

In my text is King Asa with the gout. High living and no exercise have vitiated his blood, and my text presents him with his inflamed and bandaged feet on an ottoman. In defiance of God, whom he hated, he sends for certain conjurors or quacks. They come and give him all sorts of lotions and panaceas. They bleed him. They sweat him. They manipulate him. They blister him. They poultice him. They scarify him. They drug him. They cut him. They kill him. He was only a young man and had a disease which, though very painful, seldom proves fatal to a young man, and he ought to have got well, but he fell a victim to charlatanry and empiricism. "And Asa in the thirty and ninth year of his reign was diseased in his feet until his disease was exceeding great, yet in his disease he sought not to the Lord, but to the physicians. And Asa slept with his fathers." That is, the doctors killed him.

In this sharp and graphic way the Bible sets forth the truth, that you have no right to shut God out from the realm of pharmacy and therapeutics. If Asa had said: "O Lord, I am sick. Bless the instrumentality employed for my recovery." Now, servant, go and get the best doctor you can find"—he would have recovered. In other words, the world wants divinely directed physicians. There are a great many such. The diplomas they received from the academies of medicine were nothing compared with the diploma they received from the Head Physician of the universe on the day when they started out and He said to them, "Go heal the sick and cast out the devils of pain and open the blind eyes and unstop the deaf ears." God bless the doctors all the world over, and let all the hospitals and dispensaries and infirmaries and asylums and domestic circles of the earth respond, "Amen."

Men of the medical profession we often meet in the home of distress. We shake hands across the table of agonized infancy. We join each other in an attempt at solace where the paroxysm of grief demands an anodyne as well as a prayer. We look into each other's sympathetic faces through the dusk as the night of death is falling in the sick room. We do not have to climb over any barrier to-day in order to greet each other, for our professions are in full sympathy. You, doctor, are our first and last earthly friend. You stand at the gates of life when we enter this world and you stand at the gates of death when we go out of it. In the closing moments of our earthly existence, when the hand of the wife or mother, or sister or daughter, shall hold our right hand, it will give strength to our dying moments if we can feel the tips of your fingers along the pulse of the left wrist. We do not meet to-day, as on other days, in houses of distress, but by the pleasant altars of God, and I propose a sermon of helpfulness and good cheer. As in the nursery children sometimes re-enact all the scenes of the sick room, so to-day you play that you are the patient and that I am the physician, and take my prescription just once. It shall be a tonic, a sedative, a dietetic, a disinfectant, a stimulus and an anodyne at the same time. "Is there not balm in Gilead? Is there not a physician there?"

In the first place, I think all the medical profession should become Christians because of the debt of gratitude they owe to God for the honor He has put upon their calling. No other calling in all the world, except it be that of the Christian ministry, has received so great an honor as yours. Christ himself was not only preacher, but physician, surgeon, aurist, ophthalmologist, and under His mighty power optic and auditory nerve thrilled with light and sound, and catalepsy arose from its fit, and the clubfoot was straightened, and anchylosis went out of the stiffened tendons, and the foaming maniac became placid as a child, and the streets of Jerusalem became an extemporized hospital crowded with convalescent victims of casualty and invalidism. All ages have woven the garland for the doctor's brow. Homer said:

A wise physician, skilled our wounds to heal,
Is more than armies to the public weal.

Cicero said, "There is nothing in which men so approach the gods as when they try to give health to other men." Charles IX. made proclamation that all the Protestants in France should be put to death on St. Bartholomew's day, but made one exception, and that the case of Pare, the father of French surgery. The battlefields of the American Revolution welcomed Drs. Mercer and Warren and Rush. When the French army was entirely demoralized by fear of the plague, the leading surgeon of that army inoculated himself with the plague to show the soldiers there was no contagion in it, and their courage rose, and they went on to the conflict. God has honored this profession all the way through. Oh, the advancement from the days when Hippocrates tried to cure the great Pericles with hellebore and flaxseed poultices down to far later centuries when Haller announced the theory of respiration, and Harvey the circulation of the blood, and Asceli the uses of the lymphatic vessels, and Jenner balked the worst disease that ever scourged Europe, and Sydenham developed the recuperative forces of the physical organism, and cinchona bark stopped the shivering agues of the world, and Sir Astley Cooper and Abernethy, and Hosack and Romeyn, and Griscom and Valentine Mott, of the generation just past, honored God and fought back death with their keen scalpels.

If we who are laymen in medicine would understand what the medical profession has accomplished for the insane, let us look into the dungeons where the poor creatures used to be incarcerated—madmen chained naked to the wall, a kennel of rotten straw their only sleeping place, room unventilated and unlighted, the worst calamity of the race punished with the very worst punishment—and then come and look at the insane asylums of Utica and Kirkbride—sofaed and pictured, libraried, concerted, until all the arts and adornments come to coax recreant reason to assume her throne. Look at Edward Jenner, the great hero of medicine. Four hundred thousand people annually dying in Europe from the smallpox, Jenner finds that by the inoculation of people with vaccine from a cow the great scourge of nations may be arrested. The ministers of the gospel denounced vaccination, small wits caricatured Edward Jenner as riding in a great procession on the back of a cow and grave men expressed it as their opinion that all the diseases of the brute creation would be transplanted into the human family, and they gave instances where, they said, actually horns had come out on the foreheads of innocent persons and people had begun to chew the cud. But Dr. Jenner, the hero of medicine, went on fighting for vaccination until it has been estimated that one doctor in fifty years has saved more lives than all the battles of any one century destroyed.

The profession has done wonders for public hygiene. How often they have stood between this nation and Asiatic cholera and the yellow fever. The monuments in Greenwood and Mount Auburn and Laurel Hill tell something of the story of those men who stood face to face with pestilence in southern cities, until staggering in their own sickness they stumbled across the corpses of those whom they had come to save. This profession has been the successful advocate of ventilation, sewerage, drainage and immigration, until their sentiments were well expressed by Lord Palmerston, when he said to the English nation at the time a fast had been proclaimed to keep off a great pestilence: "Clean your streets or death will ravage, notwithstanding all the prayers of this nation. Clean your streets and then call on God for help."

See what this profession has done for human longevity. There was such a fearful subtraction from human life that there was prospect that within a few centuries this world would be left almost inhabitantless. Adam started with a whole eternity of earthly existence before him, but he cut off the most of it and only comparatively few years were left—only 700 years of life, and then 500, and then 400, and then 200, and then 100, and then 50, and then the average of human life came to 40, and then it dropped to 18. But medical science came in, and since the sixteenth century the average of human life has risen from 18 years to 44, and it will continue to rise until the average of human life will be 50, and it will be 60, and it will be 70, and a man will have no right to die before 90, and the prophecy of Isaiah will be literally fulfilled, "And the child shall die 100 years old." The millennium for the souls of men will be the millennium for the bodies of men. Sin done, disease will be done, the clergyman and the physician getting through with their work at the same time time.

But it seems to me that the most beautiful benediction of the medical profession has been dropped upon the poor. No excuse now for any one's not having scientific attendance. Dispensaries and infirmaries everywhere, under the control of the best doctors, some of them poorly paid, some of them not paid at all. A half starved woman comes out from the low tenement house into the dispensary and unwraps the rags from her babe, a bundle of ulcers and rheum and pustules, and over that little sufferer bends the accumulated wisdom of the ages, from Æsculapius down to last week's autopsy. In one dispensary in one year 150,000 prescriptions were issued. Why do I show you what God has allowed this profession to do? Is it to stir up your vanity? Oh, no! The day has gone by for pompous doctors, with conspicuous gold-headed canes and powdered wigs, which were the accompaniments in the days when the barber used to carry through the streets of London Dr. Brockelsby's wig, to the admiration and awe of the people, saying: "Make way! Here comes Dr. Brockelsby's wig." No; I announce these things not only to increase the appreciation of laymen in regard to the work of physicians, but to stir in the hearts of the men of the medical profession a feeling of gratitude to God that they have been allowed to put their hand to such a magnificent work and that they have been called into such illustrious company. Have you never felt a spirit of gratitude for this opportunity? Do you not feel thankful now? Then, I am afraid, doctor, you are not a Christian and that the old proverb which Christ quoted in his sermon may be appropriate to you, "Physician, heal thyself."

Another reason why I think the medical profession ought to be Christians is because there are so many trials and annoyances in that profession that need positive Christian solace. I know you have the gratitude of a great many good people, and I know it must be a grand thing to walk intelligently through the avenues of human life, and with anatomic skill poise yourself on the nerves and fibers which cross and recross this wonderful physical system. I suppose a skilled eye can see more beauty even in a malformation than an architect can point out in any of his structures, though it be the very triumph of arch and plinth and abacus. But how many annoyances and trials the medical profession have! Dr. Rush used to say in his valedictory address to the students of the medical college: "Young gentlemen, have two pockets—a small pocket and a big pocket; a small pocket in which to put your fees, a large pocket in which to put your annoyances."

In the first place the physician has no Sabbath. Busy merchants and lawyers and mechanics cannot afford to be sick during the secular week, and so they nurse themselves along with lozenges and horehound candy until Sabbath morning comes, and then they say, "I must have a doctor." And that spoils the Sabbath morning church service for the physician. Besides that, there are a graat many men who dine but once a week with their families. During the secular days they take a hasty lunch at the restaurant, and on the Sabbath they make up for their six days' abstinence by especial gormandizing, which, before night, makes their amazed digestive organs cry out for a doctor. And that spoils the evening church service for the physician.

Then they are annoyed by people coming too late. Men wait until the last fortress of physical strength is taken and death has dug around it the trench of the grave, and then they run for the doctor. The slight fever which might have been cured with a footbath has become virulent typhus, and the hacking cough-killing pneumonia. As though a captain should sink his ship off Amagansett, and then put ashore in a yawl, and then come to New York to the marine office and want to get his vessel insured. Too late for the ship, too late for the patient.

Then there are many who always blame the doctor because the people die, forgetting the divine enactment, "It is appointed unto all men once to die." The father in medicine who announced the fact that he had discovered the art by which to make men in this world immortal, himself died at 47 years of age, showing that immortality was less than half a century for him. Oh, how easy it is when people die to cry out, "Malpractice." Then the physician must bear with all the whims, and the sophistries, and the deceptions, and the stratagems, and the irritations of the shattered nerves and the beclouded brains of women, and more especially with men who never know how gracefully to be sick, and with their salivated mouths curse the doctor, giving him his dues, as they say—about the only dues he will in that case collect. The last bill that is paid is the doctor's bill. It seems so incoherent for a restored patient, with ruddy cheeks and rotund form, to be bothered with a bill charging him for old calomel and jalap. The physicians of this country do more missionary work without charge than all the other professionals put together. From the concert room, from the merry party, from the comfortable couch on a cold night, when the thermometer is five degrees below zero, the doctor must go right away—he always must go right away. To keep up under this nervous strain, to go through this night work, to bear all these annoyances, many physicians have resorted to strong drink and perished. Others have appealed to God for sympathy and help and have lived. Which were the wise doctors, judge ye?

Again, the medical profession ought to be Christians because there are professional exigencies when they need God. Asa's destruction by unblessed physicians was a warning. There are awful crises in every medical practice when a doctor ought to know how to pray. All the hosts of ills will sometimes hurl themselves on the weak points of the physical organism, or with equal ferocity will assault the entire line of susceptibility to suffering. The next dose of medicine will decide whether or not the happy home shall be broken up. Shall it be this medicine or that medicine? God help the doctor! Between the five drops and the ten drops may be the question of life or death. Shall it be the five or the ten drops? Be careful how you put that knife through those delicate portions of the body, for if it swing out of the way the sixth part of an inch the patient perishes. Under such circumstances a physician needs not so much consultation with men of his own calling as he needs consultation with that God who strung the nerves and built the cells and swung the crimson tide through the arteries. You wonder why the heart throbs, why it seems to open and shut. There is no wonder about it. It is God's hand, shutting, opening, shutting, opening, on every heart. When a man comes to doctor the eye, he ought to be in communication with Him who said to the blind, "Receive thy sight." When a doctor comes to treat a paralytic arm, he ought to be in communication with Him who said, "Stretch forth thy hand, and he stretched it forth." When a man comes to doctor a bad case of hemorrhage, he needs to be in communication with Him who cured the issue of blood, saying, "Thy faith hath saved thee."

Another reason why the medical profession ought to be Christians is because there opens before them such a grand field for Christian usefulness. You see so many people in pain, in trouble, in bereavement. You ought to be the voice of heaven to their souls. Old Dr. Gasherie De Witt, a practitioner of New York, told me in his last days, "I always present the religion of Christ to my patients, either directly or indirectly, and I find it almost always acceptable." Drs. Abercrombie and Brown, of Scotland, Drs. Hey and Fothergill of England and Dr. Rush of our own country were celebrated for their faithfulness in that direction. "Oh," says the medical profession, "that is your occupation. That belongs to the clergy, not to us." My brother, there are severe illnesses in which you will not admit even the clergy, and that patient's salvation will depend upon your faithfulness. With the medicine for the body in one hand, the medicine for the soul in the other, oh, what a chance. There lies a dying Christian on the pillow. You need to hold over him the lantern of the gospel until its light streams across the pathway of the departing pilgrim, and you need to cry into the dull ear of death, "Hark to the song of heaven's welcome that comes stealing over the waters!" There lies on the pillow a dying sinner. All the morphine that you brought with you cannot quiet him. Terror in the face. Terror in the heart. How he jerks himself up on one elbow and looks wildly into your face and says: "Doctor, I can't die. I am not ready to die. What makes it so dark? Doctor, can you pray?" Blessed for you and blessed for him if then you can kneel down and say: "O God, I have done the best I could to cure this man's body, and I have failed. Now I commit to thee his poor, suffering and affrighted soul. Open Paradise to his departing spirit."

But I must close, for there may be suffering men and women waiting in your office, or on the hot pillow, wondering why you don't come. But before you go, O doctors, hear my prayer for your eternal salvation. Blessed will be the reward in heaven for the faithful Christian physician. Some day, through overwork or from bending over a patient and catching his contagious breath, the doctor comes home, and he lies down faint and sick. He is too weary to feel his own pulse or take the diagnosis of his own complaint. He is worn out. The fact is, his work on earth is ended. Tell those people in the office there they need not wait any longer. The doctor will never go there again. He has written his last prescription for the alleviation of human pain. The people will run up his front steps and inquire, "How is the doctor to-day?" All the sympathies of the neighborhood will be aroused and there will be many prayers that he who has been so kind to the sick may be comforted in his last pang. It is all over now. In two or three days his convalescent patients, with shawl wrapped around them, will come to the front window and look out at the passing hearse, and the poor of the city, barefooted and bareheaded, will stand on the street corner, saying, "Oh, how good he was to us all!" But on the other side of the river of death some of his old patients who are forever cured, will come out to welcome him, and the physician of heaven, with locks as white as snow, according to the Apocalyptic vision, will come out and say: "Come in, come in. I was sick and ye visited me."

TO COLLECT RARE SEEDS.

Secretary Wilson Will Have the Aid of Diplomats.

The benefits that may inure to this country through expert investigation of agricultural conditions abroad, form a subject that is receiving the special attention of Secretary of Agriculture Wilson. He contemplated for some time the development of this means of securing information, and in furthering the idea he has adopted a policy of utilizing the services of experts who are abroad and of enlisting the help of Government appointees sent to foreign posts.

Colonel A. E. Buck, the new Minister to Japan, will forward seeds of ligunes, bulbs, etc., with explanatory notes, while Mr. Patterson, Consul to Calcutta, will report on agricultural products in the far southern latitudes.

Professor Plumb, of Perdue, Ind., is going abroad this summer and as a side issue he has been commissioned to report on the condition of dairying in the countries he visits. Other scientists will go to Australasia and to Mexico and the latter will collect specimens and data as to what will be desirable from the semi-arid regions. Advantage will be taken of a visit of an expert to Central Asia and tree seeds from there are expected.

Professor Hanson, of the Agricultural College, of South Dakota, who has arranged to go to Europe will be sent to east Asia to secure tree seeds and ligunes.

Special efforts will be made to obtain the latter in various places because of their power to bring nitrogen from the atmosphere into the soil.

Mr. Wilson does not expect that the distribution of common seeds can be done away with, as he recognizes a considerable demand for them, but so far as possible the rarer kinds will be substituted for common ones.

THE SABBATH SCHOOL.

INTERNATIONAL LESSON COMMENTS FOR JUNE 13.

Lesson Text: "Paul's Advice to Timothy," II Tim. i., 1-7; iii., 14-17—Golden Text: II Timothy iii., 15—Commentary by Rev. Dr. D. M. Stearns.

The second epistles are all suggestive of the last days when the world shall have corrupted the church, and contain special instructions to God's servants for times of disorders, confusions, formality, etc. The faithful witness is taught how to deal with those who "turn away from," "err concerning" and "resist" the truth, or "will not endure second doctrine" (II Tim. i., 15; ii., 18; iii., 8; iv., 3).

1. "Paul, an apostle of Jesus Christ by the will of God, according to the promise of life which is in Jesus Christ." He loved to think of himself as one sent forth by Jesus Christ and chosen for this honor by the will of God. Why God should choose any of us is certainly a great wonder, but if we have truly received the Lord Jesus Christ as our Saviour, resting wholly and only on His finished work of atonement, we need not fear to believe that we were chosen in Him before the foundation of the world (Eph. i., 4); that we should be holy before Him, and that He might send us forth in His name, even as the Father sent Him (John xvii., 18; xx., 21). The life that God gives is in Christ, and apart from Him there is no life (I John v., 12).

2. "To Timothy, my dearly beloved son: Grace, mercy and peace from God the Father and Christ Jesus our Lord." In I Tim. i., 2, he calls Him "My own son in the faith," and in Phil. ii., 20 (margin), He wrote that he had no man so dear unto Him as Timothy. We first read of him in Acts xvi., 1, as a disciple living as Lystra, his mother a Jewess, his father a Greek. And Paul on his second missionary tour took him with him. It is by the grace or undeserved favor of God through Jesus Christ that we are saved.

3 "I thank God, whom I serve from my forefathers with pure conscience, that without ceasing I have remembrance of thee in my prayers night and day." Before the council he also said that he had lived in all good conscience before God (Acts xxiii., 1); or as he puts it in Acts xxvi., 5, "After the most straitest sect of our religion I lived a Pharisee." He does not attempt to excuse his great sins against Jesus Christ and His redeemed, but says that he verily thought that he ought to do these thing (Acts xxvi., 9).

4 "Greatly desiring to see thee, being mindful of thy tears, that I may be filled with joy." Paul prayed much for those whom God had given him, but he would pray, especially for such a one as his son Timothy. If Paul had the Philippian and other believers in his heart (Phil. i., 7) and prayed much for them, how much more does our Lord Jesus carry love and pray for His redeemed ones. We are not told the cause of Timothy's tears, but if Paul was mindful of them how much more is our Lord of ours. There is comfort to human weakness in the thought that the joy of such a one as Paul might be increased by Timothy.

5. "When I call to mind the unfeigned faith that is in thee." Not in him only but in both mother and grandmother; not that faith is hereditary, but children may be so taught and trained that from earliest infancy they may be true believers in the Lord Jesus Christ. Blessed are the mothers and grandmothers who so train the children. Unfeigned faith makes us think of the "most surely believed" and "know the certainty" of Luke i, 1, 4.

6. "Wherefore I put thee in remembrance that thou stir up the gift of God which is in thee by the putting on of my hands." He refers to this also in I Tim. iv., 14. The Spirit bestows gifts upon people severally as He, the Spirit, will, and God places the members in the body as it hath pleased Him (I Cor. xii., 11, 18). He gives to every man his work and something to work with, and says, "Occupy till I come" (Mark xiii., 34; Luke xix., 13). Then at His coming He will reward every man according to his works.

7. "For God hath not given us the spirit of fear, but of power and of love, and of a sound mind." Judging from the portion of the epistle following, such as i., 8, 12, 16; ii., 3, 10, 12; iii., 12; iv., 5, 16, we would infer that the fear referred to is a fear of what one might be called upon to endure; but thoughts of the perfect love of God cast out all fear (I John iv., 18).

8-14. "But continue thou in the things which thou hast learned and hast been assured of." Our Lord said, "Continue ye in My love," "If ye continue in my word, then are ye My disciples indeed" (John xv., 9; viii., 31). I like to remember that Luke said in the beginning of his gospel that he wrote concerning the things which were "most surely believed," that his friend might know the certainty" of these things (Luke i., 1, 4), and that Abraham was fully persuaded that what God had promised He was able to perform (Rom. iv., 20, 21).

15. "And that from a child thou hast known the Holy Scriptures, which are able to make thee wise unto salvation through faith which is in Christ Jesus." These could be none other than what some despise as the Old Testament writings, in which Paul testifies there was wisdom unto salvation and the way of faith in Christ Jesus. I think the way of salvation, God's way, is nowhere in all the Bible more simply set forth than in Gen. iii., 21. The Lord Himself provided the clothing by the shedding of blood, and Adam and Eve had only to drop as useless their own works, the fig leaf aprons, and accept God's provision. Blessed are the children who from their youth are taught these things.

16. "All Scripture is given by inspiration of God and is profitable for doctrine, for reproof, for correction, for instruction in righteousness." While the Bible contains the very words of God and some of the very words of the devil, as well as some words of good and bad men, yet the whole book, from beginning to end, was written by the Spirit of God, He giving the men whom he used the very words to write, as is plain from such texts as Ex. iv., 12; II Sam. xxiii., 2; Jer. i., 7, 9; xxxvi., 2, 4, 6, 8; John xii., 49. The Spirit who wrote the book is still in the book, and its words are spirit and life (John vi., 63).

17. "That the man of God may be perfect, thoroughly furnished unto all good works." A man of God is one who is first a child of God by faith in Christ Jesus, and then fully yielded to God as His purchased property for His service, the Lord's messenger with the Lord's message, receiving his orders from God and responsible to God, seeking in all things His approval. While we are saved freely by grace, it is that we may walk in the works. He has prepared for us (Eph. ii., 10), and the Scriptures alone are sufficient to qualify fully for all good works. If we will only yield fully, God will work in us both to will and to do His good pleasure (Phil. ii., 13; Heb. xiii., 21).—Lesson Helper.

National Dairy Convention.

The Ohio Dairy and Food Commissioner has sent out a circular letter looking to the calling of a National convention of dairy commissioners.

SPANISH CABINET FALLS.

Prime Minister Canovas and Colleagues Have Resigned.

CUBAN FAILURE THE CAUSE.

Grave Situation Created Nominally by Tetuan's Box on Comas's Ear, But Really by the Failure to Settle the Cuban Question—Wheels of the Government Blocked by the Attitude of the Liberals.

MADRID, Spain (By Cable).—The Spanish Premier, Senor Canovas del Castillo, has offered to the Queen Regent the resignation of the Cabinet. This step has been taken owing to the difficulty the Ministers experienced in carrying on the Government, in view of the Parliamentary situation caused by the refusal of the Liberals to take part in the deliberations of the Cortes,

The attitude of the Liberals is due to the personal encounter between the Duke o Tetuan, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, and Professor Comas, a Liberal Senator, on May 21, when the Duke slapped the face of the Senator after a heated debate on the Morgan belligerency resolution adopted by the United States Senate.

SENOR CANOVAS DEL CASTILLO.

The real reason of the fall of the Cabinet was the failure of the Canovas Government to settle the Cuban difficulty. Responsibility for the safe conduct of the Government now falls upon the Queen Regent, whose dilemma is distressing. Like the majority of her subjects, the Queen fully comprehends that any change in policy and Government must be dictated chiefly by colonial and international considerations. Her Majesty knows beforehand that the gravest significance will be attached at home and abroad to her decision.

One of two things she must do.

She may keep Senor Canovas as Premier with his Conservative Cabinet, intact or modified, and keep Gen. Weyler in Cuba to persevere in his present policy, with the ample means recently voted by the Cortes.

Or she may call upon Senor Sagasta to form a Liberal Cabinet, in which Senor Moret probably would be Minister of Foreign Affairs, with opportunity to follow his well-known inclination to come to an understanding with the United States; Senor Mauca, the great home ruler, Minister of the Colonies; Marshal Lopez Dominguez, War Minister; Spain's best financier, Senior Gamazo, Minister of Finance, and which Cabinet probably would send Marshal Campos to Cuba with full power to conciliate the insurgents and loyalists by establishing more radical home rule than Senor Canovas contemplated and thus disarm the United States.

UNITED STATES NOT AFFECTED.

Secretary Sherman Thinks Our Relations With Spain Will Not Be Changed.

WASHINGTON, D. C. (Special).—Official and diplomatic circles in Washington were greatly interested in the news from Madrid that the Canovas Ministry has at last fallen.

It is accepted as a foregone conclusion that Senor Sagasta, the great Liberal leader, will be called upon to form a new Cabinet and to assume the responsibility of undertaking the settlement of the Cuban question, involved as it is with possible complications with the United States.

Secretary of State Sherman voiced what undoubtedly is the general opinion when he said that the relations between the Government of Spain and the United States would not be changed by the retirement of Canovas.

The general opinion of public men and officials is that any change in the Spanish Government must make for peace, its occurrence being directly consequent upon the disastrous failure of the attempt to keep Cuba by war. Canovas has submitted a new scheme of home rule for Cuba so liberal as to meet Secretary Sherman's approval. Minister De Lome's recall from Washington is confidently expected. A change of ministry probably would be urged by Spain as a reason for delay in pending negotiations with America.

SOLID SHOT AT THE VALENCIA.

The Ward Line Steamer Fired on by a Spanish Cruiser.

The Ward Line steamer Valencia, which has arrived at Cienfuegos, Cuba, reports an exciting experience while off Guantanamo Bay.

The Spanish cruiser Reina Mercedes signalled to the Valencia to display her colors. As the Valencia did not immediately comply, the Reina Mercedes fired a blank shot, which was followed almost immediately by a solid shot, falling out of range. The Valencia then displayed her colors.

It is understood that the United States Vice-Consul at Santiago de Cuba has lodged a formal protest against the act of the cruiser. Captain Quesada left Havana to investigate the affair, which has serious aspects.

The Spanish Government has disavowed responsibility for the action of the cruiser Reina Mercedes in firing upon the Ward line steamer Valencia.

Two Drowned in the Hudson.

Mrs. Helen Wheattley, of New York City, jumped from a high cliff at 197th street into the Hudson River, in an effort to save her daughter Helen, six years old, who had fallen from the embankment into the water, and both mother and child were drowned. They were attending a picnic.

THE MARKETS.

Late Wholesale Prices of Country Produce Quoted in New York.

23

MILK AND CREAM.

The average price paid for the surplus on the platforms has been $1.05 a can of 40 quarts. Receipts of milk and cream at the different railroad distributing points in and near the city for the week have been as follows:

Average daily receipts of the week, fluid milk, cans	22,927
Condensed milk, cans	136
Cream, cans	727

BUTTER.

Creamery—West. extras	$ —	@	$ 15
Firsts	—	@	14
Thirds to seconds	11	@	13½
State—Thirds to firsts	11	@	14
State Dairy tubs, extras	—	@	14½
Western Imitation Creamery	9½	@	12
Factory, fresh, firsts	10	@	10½
Thirds to seconds	7½	@	9½

CHEESE.

State—Full cream, new, large	—	@	8
Small	—	@	7½
Part skims, good to poor	3½	@	6
Full skims	2	@	3

EGGS.

State and Penn—Fresh	11	@	11½
Jersey—Fancy	—	@	12
Western—Choice	—	@	10½
Southern—Choice	—	@	—
Duck eggs, ₽ doz	—	@	—
Goose eggs, ₽ doz	—	@	—

BEANS AND PEAS.

Beans—Marrow, choice	—	@	1 15
Medium, choice	87½	@	90
Pea, choice	85	@	87½
Red kidney, choice	1 75	@	1 80
White kidney, choice	1 20	@	1 23½
Yellow eye	1 00	@	1 05
Lima, Cal., ₽ 60 lbs	1 22½	@	1 25
Green peas, bags	—	@	60

FRUITS AND BERRIES—FRESH.

Apples—State, Baldwin, ₽ bbl	1 50	@	3 00
Ben Davis, ₽ bbl	2 00	@	3 25
Northern Spy	2 50	@	3 50
Strawberries, Jersey, ₽ qt	4	@	8

HOPS.

State—1896, choice, ₽ lb	8½	@	9
1896, prime	—	@	7¼
Pacific Coast, 1896, choice	10½	@	11
Good to prime	8	@	9
Old odds	2	@	3

LIVE POULTRY.

Fowls, ₽ lb	—	@	9
Spring chickens, ₽ lb	12	@	20
Roosters, ₽ lb	—	@	5
Turkeys, ₽ lb	7	@	8
Ducks, ₽ pair	50	@	75
Geese, ₽ pair	75	@	1 00
Pigeons, ₽ pair	20	@	30

DRESSED POULTRY.

Turkeys, ₽ lb	7	@	8
Chickens—Phila., ₽ lb	—	@	—
Western—Poor to prime	—	@	—
Fowls, State & Penn., ₽ lb	8	@	8¼
Long Island ducks	—	@	16
Geese, Western, ₽ lb	—	@	—
Squabs, ₽ doz	1 00	@	2 25

HAY AND STRAW.

Hay—Prime, ₽ 100 lb	—	@	80
Clover mixed	60	@	65
Straw—Long rye	55	@	60
Short rye	40	@	45
Oat	35	@	40

VEGETABLES.

Potatoes, N. C. Rose, ₽ bbl	3 00	@	3 50
State, ₽ sack	1 00	@	1 15
" Sweet, ₽ bbl	—	@	—
Cabbages, Norfolk, ₽ crate	75	@	90
State	—	@	—
Onions, N. O., ₽ bbl	3 00	@	3 50
Red, ₽ bbl	—	@	—
Yellow	—	@	—
Celery, Florida, ₽ doz. stalks	25	@	50
Green peas, Md., ₽ bbl	2 00	@	2 50
Egg plant, Fla	1 50	@	2 50
Kale, ₽ bbl	—	@	—
Tomatoes, ₽ carrier	75	@	1 25
String beans, ₽ basket	1 00	@	1 75
Squash, Florida, ₽ crate	1 50	@	2 00
White	1 25	@	1 50
Lettuce, ₽ bbl	75	@	1 00
Beets, ₽ 100 bunches	1 00	@	3 00
Spinach, ₽ bbl	—	@	—
Asparagus, ₽ doz. bunches	1 00	@	1 75
Cucumbers, Fla., ₽ crate	75	@	1 00
Rhubarb, ₽ 100 bunches	—	@	75
Radishes, ₽ 100 bunches	25	@	35

GRAIN, ETC.

Flour—Winter Patents	4 60	@	4 90
Spring Patents	4 00	@	4 20
Wheat—No. 1, Northern N. Y.	—	@	76¾
No. 2, N. Y.	—	@	73⅝
Corn—No. 2	—	@	29⅞
Oats—No. 2 White	—	@	25
Track mixed	21	@	23
Rye—Western	—	@	35¾
Barley—Feeding	—	@	27¾
Lard—City steam	—	@	3.50c

LIVE STOCK.

Beeves, city dressed	7	@	8½
Milch cows, com. to good	20 00	@	45 00
Calves, city dressed	7½	@	10
Country dressed	6	@	8½
Sheep, ₽ 100 lb	3 75	@	4 25
Lambs, ₽ 100 lb	6 00	@	6 75
Hogs—Live, ₽ 100 lb	3 90	@	4 15
Country dressed	—	@	—

TO IMPROVE TRADE.

President Formally Opens the International Congress.

The International Commercial Congress, which had its inception in the Philadelphia Commercial Museum, under the auspices of which institution the conference is held, was formally opened in the Academy of Music, Philadelphia, with an address by President McKinley.

On the stage of the Academy sat the delegates to the conference, members of President McKinley's Cabinet and several Ministers and other representatives of foreign countries. Of the delegates themselves about fifty were representatives of foreign commercial bodies, principally of Mexico and Central and South America. There were also about 350 representatives from commercial and trade organizations of almost every city of importance in the United States.

Mayor Warwick extended a cordial welcome to the delegates and officials, and then introduced President McKinley, who was given a tremendous ovation. He welcomed the foreign and domestic delegates, and expressed the hope that more intimate commercial relations would soon grow out of the work of the conference. In the course his speech, while dwelling on the business depression, Mr. McKinley said:

"But let me tell you, my countrymen, a resuscitation will not be promoted by recrimination. The distrust of the present will not be removed by distrust of the future. A patriot makes a better citizen than a pessimist, and we have got to be patient, for, much as we may want to move out of the old house, we cannot do it until the new one is finished.

"A tariff law half made is of no practical use except to indicate that in a little while a whole tariff law will be done, and it is making progress. It is reaching the end, and when the end comes we will have business confidence and industrial activity. Let us keep stout hearts and steady heads.

"The country is not going backward, but forward. American energy has not been destroyed by the storms of the past. It will yet triumph through wise and beneficent legislation."

HE WANTED MONEY.

And He Got It After a Talk With the Bank President.

A young German immigrant, who had not a dollar in the world and no relatives, friends or acquaintances in America, worked his way westward from New York until he reached a small town in Ohio, where he secured a position as clerk in a flour and feed store and went to work. In almost an incredibly short time he learned the English language and had mastered the few details of the business in which he was engaged.

One day he walked into another feed store a few blocks away, said that he had heard that the proprietor of the place desired to sell out and inquired the price. The feed dealer wanted $1500 in cash. After a few inquiries the caller said: "All right. I vill call to-morrow at 10 and ve'll go over to the bank and get the money for you."

No one knew anything about the young German. The feed store man who wanted to sell jumped to the conclusion that the prospective purchaser must have brought considerable money from Germany. The next day, promptly on time, the German called to take possession. "Come on," he said, "ve'll go right over to the bank now and get the money."

Together they entered the bank. The German approached the cashier's window, introduced himself and said: "Dis is Mr. Jones, who keeps the feed store on Main street. I haf bought out his place for $1500, and ve haf called to get the money."

"I beg your pardon," replied the cashier, "but you have no account here, have you?"

"You don't understand," earnestly remarked the German, "I don't vant an account at all; I vant only the money."

"But you have no money in this bank," explained the official.

"Of course not," assented the caller. "If I had money I vould pay dis man myself. But I haven't any money at all, so I must come to you to get it."

"But we can't let you have money unless you first give it to us."

"Then why is a bank?" excitedly demanded the would-be borrower.

The colloquy which ensued waxed so loud that the president of the bank came out of his private office to see what was the matter. He took the young German in hand personally. The latter told the banker all about himself and his aims, and in less than a half hour the bank had loaned him $1500 and held a first mortgage on a feed store owned by the happiest young foreigner in America.

That occurred many years ago, it is true, but that young German to-day is the head of a corporation capitalized for $4,000,000, and his name, if I were to give it here, would be recognized instantly as that of one of the leading business men of this country.—Chicago Times-Herald.

Profits 300 to 500 Per Cent.

The sewing machine, one of the greatest blessings in the way of machines ever offered the public, sold for years at sixty dollars in the United States. The same machine, however, to be shipped to a foreign land, could be purchased below twenty dollars. After the patents ran out the price fell rapidly until now sewing machines are sold for twenty-five dollars and often below twenty dollars. The sewing machine manufacturers became immensely rich from their profits of several hundred per cent. It has been estimated that typewriting machines cost less than twenty dollars to build, while they sell for from fifty dollars to one hundred dollars each.

It is generally understood that an agreement exists whereby these high prices are maintained. Business men are compelled to pay from three hundred to five hundred per cent. profit or go without the machines.

Are there any other machines which yield such profits as the sewing machine did for years, and the typewriting machine has and does, except it be the bicycle?

Newsboys in Hungary must be over fourteen years old.

There is a Class of People

Who are injured by the use of coffee. Recently there has bean placed in all the grocery stores a new preparation called GRAIN-O, made of pure grains, that takes the place of coffee.

The most delicate stomach receives it without distress, and but few can tell it from coffee.

It does not cost over ¼ as much. Children may drink it with great benefit. 15 cents and 25 cents per package. Try it. Ask for GRAIN-O.

Try Grain-O!

Gradually it is getting into the heads of people that poor roads are a heavy tax upon any community, and that good roads are true economy and powerful auxiliaries to prosperity.

Henry Garrett, eighty-eight, of Punxsatawney, R. I., is teething again.

No-To-Bac for Fifty Cents.

Over 400,000 cured. Why not let No-To-Bac regulate or remove your desire for tobacco? Saves money, makes health and manhood. Cure guaranteed. 50 cents and $1.00 at all druggists.

In Washington State the bullet from a gun accidentally discharged struck a man in the right temple and went around the skull as far as the left ear without seriously injuring him.

The Grain-O Law Suit.

The damage suit against the Genesee Pure Food Co. is at an end. They settled it and took it out of court, and as a practical result, Grain-O is in greater demand than ever. The new plant, only just completed, is to be duplicated so that not only the old friends of the delicious food drink which completely takes the place of coffee, but the new friends it is making every day, can be supplied. Suits may come and suits may go, but Grain-O goes on forever.

Fits permanently cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. $2 trial bottle and treatise free DR. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reducing inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c. a bottle.

Just try a 10c. box of Cascarets, the finest liver and bowel regulator ever made.

Shake Into Your Shoes

Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder for the feet. It cures painful, swollen, smarting feet, and instantly takes the sting out of corns and bunions. It's the greatest comfort discovery of the age. Allen's Foot-Ease makes tight-fitting or new shoes feel easy. It is a certain cure for sweating, callous and hot, tired, aching feet. Try it to-day. Sold by all druggists and shoe stores. By mail for 25c. in stamps. Trial package FREE. Address, Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

I use Piso's Cure for Consumption both in my family and practice.—Dr. G. W. PATTERSON, Inkster, Mich., Nov. 5, 1894.

CASCARETS stimulate liver, kidneys and bowels. Never sicken, weaken or gripe; 10c.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is a liquid and is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Write for testimonials, free. Manufactured by F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.

When bilious or costive, eat a Cascaret candy cathartic; cure guaranteed; 10c., 25c.

If afflicted with sore eyes use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye-water. Druggists sell at 25c. per bottle.

New York Indians have been declared eligible for schooling at Hampton, Carlisle and Lincoln Indian Schools.

HALL'S Vegetable Sicilian HAIR RENEWER

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WESTERN SNAKE STORY.

As an evidence of good faith and a veracity above reproach the Hon. William Hillyon, ex-member of the legislature and a hunter of repute in the Rocky mountains, was drinking cold water with a dash of Apollinaris in it.

"As for snakes" he said, with the caution befitting a man who had lived most of his life in a state of suspense, "I have saw (the Hon. William was raised in Indaina, and certain Hoosier peculiarities of speech decorated his conversation forever after,) a good many snakes in my time, and particularly in the canon counties of the Rockies, where the foot of man never trod to any great extent. There are some places out there where the cliffs turn themselves up to the sunshine for about eight months of the year, that will breed snakes right out of the solid rockies; like Moses knocked the water in the wilderness. Snakes like the warm sun, and I am here to say that the sun gets warm in some of them canons in a way that would astonish you eastern people. I've broiled an antelope steak on the hot rock many a time, and I remember how a tenderfoot, out with me once on a hunt, shot himself in the leg and had to go home, by laying his gun down on a boulder and laying down in the shade of a rock to rest. He had dropped off in a snooze when the gun got so hot it couldn't hold in any longer and banged a hole through his leg. He complained of the country on account of it, but I told him he ought to be glad it hadn't hit him in the head, for if a bullet had hit a head as soft as his was there wouldn't be anything left of it at all.

"However, I'm hitting wide of the mark. What I started to say was about snakes and one of the most remarkable snake experiences I ever went up against was in a canon in Arizona that was called Brimstone Gulch. It was about ten miles long and a half mile wide, and the walls were straight up and down and about 300 feet high. I had heard a heap about it, but had never been around it much. The fact of the business was nobody was ever around it any more than they could help. I spent the forenoon of one day there, and I wasn't near it again for ten years. The last time I went there I was looking for a mule that had got away from our camp, about fifteen miles down the valley, and I found him dead at the foot of the cliff. Somehow or other he had tumbled over, and, of course, that ended him, and my partner and I went down the cliff to get the saddle and bridle and traps off him. It was the closest picking I ever undertook to scale down that wall, and lots of times we just had to hold on by the skin of our teeth.

"About fifteen feet from the bottom we came to a bench about three feet wide, and there we sat down to catch our breath and pull ourselves together for the last climb. The bench seemed to run into the cliff a hundred feet or so around a corner there was, and we slipped along the narrow path to see where it went to. We found that it turned into a kind of a set-off, or side canon, which wasn't anything more than a cave. The cave was queer enough, but a good deal queerer was the sight of three or four skeletons of cattle and a lot of bones of all kinds of animals. How they ever got there was a mystery beyond us, for we could see where the cave and narrow path ended, and they surely couldn't have climbed down the cliff like we did. But we didn't stop there long to study out the puzzle, for in a minnte or two we heard a noise like a wind blowing through the cave, and looking up, we saw millions and millions of snakes hanging from the rocks above and coming out of the cracks in the wall everywhere. I don't think I ever saw anything that scared me worse than them snakes did, and the way we got out of that and back along that narrow path was a caution.

"Somehow or other we climbed and slid and fell down the last fifty feet of the cliff, and when we struck bottom we went down the gulch at forty miles an hour, leaving the mule and his trappings to take care of themselves. All I remember was that as I looked back just after we cleared the cliff and got straightened out for our home run there was a great fringe of snakes hanging over the edge of the narrow path we had got off of so quickly, and looking for all the world like the hair that I used to see in pictures on some mythology ladies. Furies, I believe they called them.

"This was about 3 o'clock in the afternoon, and we got into camp about 7 o'clock and reported what we had discovered. Of course they gave us all sorts of guying, but we held onto our story and agreed to show them next day if they would go back with us after the saddle and trappings on the dead mule. They said they wanted particularly to go and see those skeletons up the cliff, for they had always understood that there were herds of buffalo and cattle and even horses and mules in Arizona with wings and this would prove the matter beyond doubt and give the government a chance to send a corps of Smithsonian institute experts out to get on to the wing business.

"The next morning we set out for the snake joints at 7 o'clock, and by noon we had reached the spot, showing that men afoot when scared will travel faster than men on horseback when they ain't. And when we turned the last corner and come out within 200 feet of where we had left the dead mule, the entire party of us stood like we had been struck with paralysis, for the mule instead of being on the ground where we had left him the day before, was now forty feet up the cliff and slowly rising. At first we could not understand, but as soon as we got our wits together we did, and we had the whole mystery explained to us at the same time —to wit, the snakes had formed themselves into an immense cable, which they wrapped around the mule and were gradually lifting him up to their cave, to be disposed of at their leisure. They had done the same thing with other animals that had dropped over the cliff, and they had been doing it for ages and nobody could tell how many animals them snakes had dragged into their den and eat.

"None of us had ever saw a sight like that before and we just sat there on our horses and gazed at them till one of our crowd all at once gave a yell and a cuss and then we saw that the snakes not busy with the mule had started for us and we didn't stop to get any particulars to report to the scientific department. It was nip and tuck with us for a mile or two down the valley and then the snakes gave it up as a bad job and went back to their mule meat.

"Of course," concluded the Hon. William in somewhat of an apologetic tone, "some of you gentlemen, I can understand, may not believe my story, but if there be any such I can show him in two minutes on any ordinary good may of Arizonia the exact location of the country in which Brimstone Gulch lies.

"Lies, did you say?" asked the man who went out hurriedly.—New York *Sun*.

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